B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XIII NO. 105 BOMBAY: MONDAY. MAY 4, 1925. ONE ANNA

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES;**

Daily Edition.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
| 6 Months .. .. | Rs. 12-8 | Rs. 15 |
| 3 Months .. .. | Rs. 6-4 | Rs. 7-8 |
| 1 Month .. .. | Rs. 2-2 | Rs. 2-8 |

**Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.**

**SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.**

**SUNDAY EDITION**

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6 | Rs. 9 |

**PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.**

**The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.**

**SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.**

**MODERN TAILORING**

MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS
AND WORKMANSHIP.

**REDUCE**

the cost of your clothings. Our representative calls on you on phoning or dropping as a post card, with latest designs and estimates.

**Phone 24008**

**KAZI & Co.,**

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS

Temporary Removed to
PARSEE BAZAR STREET,
opposite Graham and Co., Fort, BOMBAY

## SHIPPING.

**P. & O.**
**BRITISH INDIA.**
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connection at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 9th May | RANPURA .. | MACEDONIA* | 16,100 |
| 16th ,, | RAZMAK .. | | 11,089 |
| 23rd ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 30th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,436 |
| 6th June | NARKUNDA .. | | 16,227 |
| 13th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA * | 10,911 |
| 20th ,, | CALEDONIA§ | | 7,622 |
| 27th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx | 20,847 |
| 4th July. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 18th ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,100 |
| 25th ,, | MALOJA x | | 20,837 |
| 1st Aug. | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 8th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA * | 10,302 |
| 15th ,, | CALEDONIA. | | 7,622 |
| 22nd ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | MOREA .. | | 10,911 |

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | |
| 14th May | MASULA | 7,261 |
| 28th ,, | GAZANA* .. .. | 5,284 |
| 11th June | MANDALA .. .. | 8,246 |
| 25th ,, | DURENDA * .. .. | 7,241 |
| 9th July | DOMALA .. .. | 8,441 |
| 27th August | MARGHA .. .. | 8,278 |

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 12th May | MIRZAPORE * | 6,715 | |
| 26th May | DELTA .. | 8,097 | MALOJA |
| 2nd June | NAGPORE * .. | 5,283 | |
| 10th June | LAHORE * .. | 5,282 | |
| 23rd June. | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 | NALDERA |
| 21st July | SICILIA .. | 6,813 | MONGOLIA |
| 7th Aug. | NARKUNDA .. | 6,227 | |
| 18th ,, | DELTA .. | 18097 | MOOLTAN |

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th May .. | VITA * | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 6th ,, .. | BANKURA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf ports. |
| 6th ,, .. | VARELA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 9th ,, .. | CHAKLA * .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 13th ,, .. | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa 2 p. m. |

* The sailings for Karachi on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS will be suspended from the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

THE
**SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN :—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

## SHIPPING.

**N. Y. K. LINE**
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta Maru, | A Yamavita. | 5339 | 28th April | 12th May |
| Hakata Maru. | Matsusnita. | 5970 | 16th May | 30th ,, |
| Tamba Maru, | J. Fujisawa | 5845 | 19th ,, | 2nd June |
| Tokushima Maru, | K. Fukuda | 5976 | 29th ,, | 12th ,, |
| Rangoon Maru. | T. Tokunaga. | 5059 | 5th June | 19th June |
| Ceylon Maru | J. Yamada | 4905 | 17th ,, | 1st July. |

*Passenger Steamer

**REVISED PASSAGE FARES.**

| For | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European steerage with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 |
| Kobe | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

## BANKING.

**THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.**
ESTABLISHED 1895

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | Authorised | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital | Issued | 50,00,000 |
| Capital | Subscribed | 50,00,000 |
| Capital | Paid up to 30/6/24 | 30,65,586 |
| Reserve | Fund | 25,70,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Amballa City | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Ambala Cant. | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jammu | Peshawar Cant. |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Karachi | Quetta |
| Delhi | Kasur | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lyallpur | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Gojra | Multan City | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | London Agents: | |

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE
**AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.**
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents.
240, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 20022.

Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

**BANKING.**

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

**TRAVEL.**

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

**A WORLD SERVICE.**

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

**B. L. THOSAR,**
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

## BANKING.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.**

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,67,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
W. LAMB (Offg.).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Abbottabad | Khandwa |
| Agra | Kumbakonum |
| Ahmedabad | Karachi |
| Ahmedabad City | Katni |
| Ahmednagar | Lahore |
| Ajmer | Lalkana |
| Akola | Lucknow |
| Akyab | Ludhiana |
| Aligarh (Pay Office) | Lyallpur |
| Allahabad | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Alleppey | Madura |
| Ambala City | Mandalay |
| Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency) | Mandalay City (Pay Office) |
| Amraoti | Mangalore |
| Amritsar | Masulipatam |
| Bangalore | Meerut |
| Bareilly | Meerut City (Pay Office) |
| Bassein | Mirzapore |
| Bellary | Montgomery |
| Benares | Moulmein |
| Berhampore | Mooltan |
| Bezwada | Moradabad |
| Bhopal | Murree |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Mussoorie |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Muzaffarpur |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Muzaffarnagar |
| Broach | Muttra |
| Bulandshahr | Myingyan |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Mymensingh |
| Calcutta (Burra Bazaar) | Nadiad |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Nandyal |
| Calicut | Nagpore |
| Cawnpore | Nainital |
| Chandansi (Pay Office) | Narayangunge |
| Chittagong | Nasik |
| Chandpore | Negapatam |
| Coconada | |
| Cochin | |
| Coimbatore | Cotacamund |
| Colombo | Parbhani (Sub-Agency) |
| Conjeeviram (Out Station) | Patna |
| Cuddalore | Peshawar Cantt. |
| Cuddapah | Peshawar City (Sub-Agency) |
| Cuttack | Poona |
| Dacca | Poona City |
| Dehra Dun | Quetta |
| Darjeeling | Rajahmundry |
| Delhi | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| Dalhousie | Raipur |
| Dhanbad | Rangoon |
| Dhulia | Rangpur |
| Dibrugarh | Rawalpindi |
| Erode | Rawalpindi City (Pay Office) |
| Ellore | Saharanpur |
| Etawah | Salem |
| Ferozepore | Sargodha |
| Farrukhabad | Secunderabad (Sub-Agency) |
| Fyzabad | Serajgunge |
| Gorakhpur | Sholapur |
| Godhra | Sialkot |
| Gujranwala | Simla |
| Guntur | Srinagar |
| Gwalior | Sukkur |
| Hapur (Pay Office) | Surat |
| Hathras | Tellicherry |
| Hubli | Thana |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | Tinnevelly |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | Tirupur |
| Indore | Trichinopoly |
| Jaipur | Trivandrum |
| Jalgaon (East Khandesh) | Tuticorin |
| Jalpaiguri | Ujjain |
| Jamshedpur | Vellore |
| Jharia (Sub-Agency) | Viramgam |
| Jubbulpore | Vizianagram |
| Jullundur (City) | Vizagapatam |
| Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office) | Yeotmal |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

**CURE YOUR EYE**

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dist. B).

## INSURANCE.

**HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)**

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
**THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.**
**LODGING AND BOARDING**
FOR
**Hindoos and Students**
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

**LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.**

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
**INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**
(Head Office; 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

**INSURE**
IN
**LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office.
Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

**TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.**
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAM. Telephone No. 42116.

**WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE**

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

**PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.**

*Particulars from—*

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

**AMRUTANJAN**

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

**AMRUTANJAN**

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

**CURES ALL**

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

*Sold Everywhere,*
It kills and cures all

**ACHES AND PAINS.**

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle." For terms apply to MANAGER "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A smart MADRASI TYPIST. Salary Rs. 35 Manufacturers India office, 135, Apollo Street. R1096

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with experience in Solicitors' Firm for at least three years. Apply stating minimum salary expected. SHAH & Co., Solicitors.
A

WANTED—A highly competent STENO-TYPIST for confidential work for about two months. The candidates must produce high class references. Apply Box No. 754 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23187

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a District Dispensary. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State, Palanpur.
A R 1087.

WANTED—An experience CLERK, experienced in the line of machinery. Preference will be given to a shorthand typist. Knowledge of Gujrati and Marathi languages essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 762, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 23208

WANTED—APPLICANTS desiring following posts to consult (enclosing one anna stamp) with KAPOOR AND CO., Employment Suppliers Fatehpuri Road, Delhi:—Posts of clerks, teachers, overseers, station masters, Typists, Engineers, Graduates and Doctors etc.
A 1098

WANTED—Smart well educated well experienced and well connected SECRETARIES for the proposed Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad (Deccan), Karachi and Ahmedabad, Branches of the Koh-i-noor Insurance Co., Ltd., Cash security Rs. 2,000 essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply at once in own hand to TULI KHOSLA & CO., Managing Agents, 16, Hewett Road, Lucknow.
A R1053

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young energetic M.B., B.S., with special studies in Surgery and ophthalmology wants service. Excellent references. Please correspond stating terms to Box No. 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1094

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—THAKOREDWAR. 3rd Floor, New building. 12 rooms together or separate. Hindus only. Suitable for school or Hospital. Apply Box No. 757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R 1079.

TO LET at Tardeo, a big BUNGALOW with a very large compound suitable for residence or business. Apply personally to the RECEIVER, High Court, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. R1067

TO LET—2nd floor of a 4 storeyed chocolate coloured building between Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road, opposite two elephants Imperial Cinema. Apply within. R1063

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—LOCOTYPE PORTABLE 13 N. H. P. ENGINE to be seen at Nayda Panvel little used in good condition. Apply with offer SHRIYAN, 53, Umerkhadi, Bombay.
K R1095

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN on Sexual Matters 226 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. SHARMA TRADING CO., Ramchander Lalji Bdg., opp. Goculdas Hospital.
T

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Dining Table; Chairs; Secretariat and Ordinary Writing Tables; Copying Presses. Ceiling Fans; Remington Typewriters, Filing Cabinets; Cashier's Counter. Excellent Bargains. Apply Second Floor, Gresham Building near Flora Fountain.
T R1092

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—DAIMLER MOTOR, Princely Touring Body, 6 cy. 30 H.P., 7 seater, Double glass screen, completo with Dynamo, etc., Used four months only. Sold because owner going Europe. Apply Box No. 759, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1085

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER, who will be able to invest upto five lakhs of Rupees for a running export firm in sound lines. No speculation. A profit of not less than five lakhs every year Business proposition clearly stated and understood from records:—Apply to Box No. 756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R 1075.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

'Bombay Chronicle.

Fort Bombay

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | ... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### NOTICE.

AT AN INFORMAL MEETING OF CONSTRUCTIONAL CONTRACTORS held on May 1st, it was decided to call another Meeting to form the Association, to adopt formally the proposed Rules and Regulations and to elect the Office Bearers, etc.

Constructional Contractors are requested to meet at the Office of the Tata Construction Co., Ltd., at Tarabagh, Love Lane, Mazgaon, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

PROVISIONAL SECRETARY.
C 23206

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE POONA BANK LTD. and (Reduced.)

(In Liquidation.)

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Poona Bank, Ltd., and Reduced (in liquidation) will be held on SUNDAY, the 17th of May, 1925, at 5-30 p.m. at the Liquidator's Office, 335, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, to pass the following Extra-Ordinary Resolutions:—

1. That the Liquidator be authorised to compromize all claims in favour and against the Company.
2. That the Liquidator be paid Travelling expenses according to the Civil Service Regulations

(Sd.) L. J. APTE,
Liquidator.
23207

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be opened at WARDHA, (C. P.), on MONDAY, the 5th proximo under the charge of Mr. P. B. Vechalekar.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th April, 1925. C23196

### THE INDIAN TOYS AND GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the above Co., has been REMOVED to DADY SHETH HOUSE, No. 25 Wadby Road, Fort, Bombay. Dated 1st May 1925.

H. PUDUMJEE & CHICHGAR,
Agents.
23205

### PRESIDENCY PROVIDENT AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Presidency Provident and General Insurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, 14th May, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 16th May, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GOR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st May, 1925 R1093

### NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

OPENING OF MAJRI-RAJUR BRANCH OF THE WARDHA-BALHARSHAH SECTION.

ON and from MONDAY, the 4th May, 1925, the Majri-Rajur Branch will be opened for Public traffic.

The following will be the Passenger train service:—

418 UP MIXED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RAJUR | ... | ... | Dep. 8 0 |
| WUN | ... | ... | Arr. 8 25 |
| | | | Dep. 8 35 |
| MAJRI JN. | ... | ... | Arr. 9 10 |

417 DOWN MIXED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MAJRI JN | ... | ... | Dep. 11 25 |
| WUN | ... | ... | Arr. 12 2 |
| | | | Dep. 12 12 |
| RAJUR | ... | ... | Arr. 12 40 |

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1925.
C 23204

### NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bahauddin College Junagadh, a PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS capable of taking the highest classes. Candidates must have secured high Honours in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination and passed the M.A. in the same subject with distinction. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by annual increment of Rs. 10 in five years. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th of May, 1925.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD,
Dewan, Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, April 1925.
C23199

## TENDERS.

### NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a building at Dadar Matunga North Estate of the Improvement Trust belonging to the Gaud Saraswat Housing Co-operative Society.

Forms of contract, specification and plans can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned between 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. upto 12th May, 1925.

CONTRACTOR KANGA & CO.
31, Hummum Street, Fort.
R1088

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

# KATNI
## "CASTLE" BRAND
AND
## JUBBULPORE
## "LOTUS" BRAND
# Portland Cements

ALSO

## KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, PUNJAB

### WANTED.

ONE Boiler Inspector on Rs. 300-20-500/25-600.

Applicants must possess a First Class Board of Trade Certificate or a First Class Competency Engineers' Certificate under the Boilers Act.

Applicants with practical experience in addition to these qualifications will be preferred.

The appointment will in the first instance be temporary and the selected candidate will be on probation for two years. The age of applicants must not exceed 30 years on 31-7-1925.

Applicants should state age, qualifications, present occupation, present salary, past experience and submit attested copies of testimonials which will not be returned, not later than 9th May, 1925, to the DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab, Lahore. C23154

## AUCTION SALES.

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD, ALSO CALLED CADELL ROAD, MAHIM WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY

MESSRS. GANDHI and CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Motiji Gulabji and Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Adam Chand and Shaikh Gulam Mahomed Shaikh Burhanudin Chand the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 23rd January 1922 and further charge dated 3rd June 1924 made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on MONDAY, the 4th May 1925, at 4-30 p m (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed) containing by admeasurement 246 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under old No. 231, New No. A/3893 old Survey No. 101 New Survey No. B 30 and Cadastral Survey No. 918 of Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "G" Ward No. 5490 Street No. 19, 21, 23 all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Mahim Bazar Road now called Cadell Road at Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the East and South by the property of Damodar Haridas on the North by the property of Kaji Abdul Karim on the West by Mahim Bazar Road now called Cadell Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Subnis, Goregaonkar and Senjit, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE of the Business of Messrs. F. Muraglia and Co. Tile Merchants will take place TO-DAY, at 3 p.m. at their premises at No. 20A, Fort Street, Frere Road near Alexandra Dock Red Gate, as advertised before.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF A SHIP CHANDLER'S SHOP NO. 168 WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOOD-WILL AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in (Suit No. 4263 of 1924 Abdul Tyab Esmailji Maskati vs. Bujanboo and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 4th May, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Nagdevi Street, Shipchandler and Hardware's shop No. 168 containing Leather goods, pulleys, showels, brushes, belts and cotton beltings, oil cans, hardware, rivets, water taps and pipes, scales, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of the sale.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD FORT NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., AND THE BOMBAY CLUB AND OPPOSITE TO THE CURRENCY BANK.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

Bank of India, Ltd., vs. M. Nagarseth Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1925, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1,232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Navibai, widow of Kallianji Ludha, on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Elden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharamji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co. together with the buildings, edifices and structures built 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craige, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BABA DHABU STREET.

Suit No. 3443 of 1924.

EBRAHIM ABDULALI HAVELIWALA .....Plaintiff.
vs.
MAHOMEDHUSEIN ABDULALI HAVELIWALA & ORS. .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ebrahim Abdulali Haveliwala and Sharefali Abdulali Haveliwala joint Receivers appointed in the above suit by the consent decree dated 18th day of December, 1924 and pursuant to the directions contained in the said consent decree in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will on the 25th day of May, 1925. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises the following valuable landed property.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Baba Dhabu Street, outside the fort of Bombay and containing by admeasurement about one hundred and thirty-three square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2607, New No. 9624, Old survey No. 1443 and New survey No. 4601 and cadestral survey No. 3603 of Bhuleshwar division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6860 and street No. 51, 59 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by the said Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the North by the house of Rajbhoy Sullemanji, on or towards the South by the house of Salebhai Heptula and on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khandvala and Chhotalal, Solicitors, Attorneys for Mr. Ebrahim Abdulali Haveliwala one of the Receivers and Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for Mr. Sharafali Abdulali Haveliwala and other receiver at Hornby Road, Esmail Building and 80, Esplanade Road respectively or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# IMPERIAL

SECOND AND THE LAST WEEK.
Concluding 8 parts
of the beautiful Screen adaptation of the famous novel by

Mr P. J. MARZBAN, M. A.

HANDSOME BLACKGUARD.
KOHINOOR SUPER JEWEL

Starring

MISS THELMA WALLACE.
MISS YVONNE WALLACE.

Three Shows to-day 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(Lamington Road.)

## AMUSEMENTS.

# PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10
## HAROLD LLOYD
IN
## "BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"
A comedy which brings forgetfulness and smiles. The Comedians first two reel picture which made him famous.
## EDNA MURPHY
THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STAR
IN
## "HER DANGEROUS PATH"
WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?
Become a nurse or a Secretary to a Politician
See these problems solved in this week's chapters
"FELIX THE GLOBE TROTTER."
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 7.
PATHE GAZETTE
POPULAR PRICES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR
# MUSIC LOVERS
AWARD OF MEDALS
On Monday 4th May 1925 9 P. M.
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
TARDEO.
## SPECIAL CONCERT
BY
## Sjt. V. B. Pendharkar.
*Propr.* Lalitkaladarsha Natak Co.
AND
Prof. S. P. MUKERJEE of Calcutta—Violin.
Prof. R. K. Patwardhan—Jalatharang.
and concert by
THE BENGAL CONCERT PARTY
AND
THE AFGHAN PIPE BAND.
RATES
Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-12, 1-2 As, 14 & As. 9
BOOK SEATS EARLY AT
Baliwalla Theatre and Mr. Govindji Vassanji Sweetmeat Saloon,
Grant Road, BOMBAY.

# WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK! A
FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
## "THE MASQUERADER"
7 Reels—featuring Guy Bates Post in a dual role—The most amazing drama ever shown!
The Drama of Chilcote, leader of men and then the outcast
And of Loder, the image of Chilcote, who takes his place—and his wife!
The Programme includes the International News.
## WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

# WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Superb Preferred Picture
## "SHADOWS"
7 Reels—featuring the renowned
## LON CHANEY
of the Hunchback of Notre Dame Fame from Wilber Sterle's famous prize story
## CHING, CHING, CHINAMAN
An all-star cast includes Harrison Ford and
## BUDDY MASSENGER
as "Mister Bad Boy," and the pretty winsome
MARGURITE DE LA MOTTE
THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD IN MOTION PICTURES.
The Programme includes a hilarious Comedy.
TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
## WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

Wednesday 6th May 1925 at 9-15 p. m.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 10 YEARS.

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

On a World's Tour

30 EUROPEAN ARTISTS 30

AND WILD ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.

THIS IS A REAL CIRCUS.

Once you pay us a visit

YOU WILL ALWAYS RETURN SATISFIED.

The Show speaks for itself.

Don't forget we hold Matinees on Sats. & Suns. at 5 p. m. Sharp.

Location: NEAR COLABA TRAM DEPOT

KING CARNIVAL GROUND COLABA CAUSEWAY.

W. HARMSTON—*Sole Proprietor.*

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

1001 NIGHTS

OR

GUL-E-ANAR

Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30.


## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 3.

S S Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.
S S Bandra, Lindon, Busreh.
S S Varela, Baird, Busreh.

### DEPARTURES.

May 3.

S S Falkenfels, Elbo, Hamburg.
S S Havildar, Palmer, Calicutta.
S S Isarco, Beszonovich, Genoa.

### LOADING.

May 2.

Steamer Werdenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Warfield for Hamburg.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.
Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.
Steamer Jaladuta for Calcutta.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa 3329 tons, Captain Macdonald, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J C Lindon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Captain S K Baird, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Falkenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Falkenfels, 3852 tons, Captain H Elbo, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Isarco:—The M Italiana steamer Isarco 3768 tons, Captain R Benzonovich, sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Havildar:—The T M Company's steamer Havildar, 3086 tons, Captain H W Palmer, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

SATURDAY, May 2.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Lanterfels 3849 K'chi N.F. L Edwards Ltd.
2 Ranpura 9268 London 9/5, M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932, Busreh 8/5 M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4171 Liverpool, Graham & Co
4 Aquileia 4207 Geneva 15/5 L Triestino.
5 City of Urquhart 3757 M. Coast 9/5 J F & Co.
6 Hoogkerk 2170 Antwerp 8/5, E D Sassoon & Co.
8 Masula 4454, K'chi N.F. M M & Co.
12 Ct. Oran 4778, K'chi N.F. K N & Co.
14 Treneglos 2766 Dunkirk N.F. T M & Co.
16 Bratton Castle 4154, Barcelona, N. F., Grahams.
Stumfels 3834 K'chi 10/5, L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nigo 3243, Hull 10/5 J F & Co.
2 Ascot 2786, Rangoon 505, S S N Co.
5 Borneo Maru, 4264 Kobe 15/5 O S Kaisha.
7 Calcutta Maru 3188, Kobe 12/5 N Y Kaisha.
11 & 12 Flowergate 3226, Rangoon 18-4 Agent S S N Co.
11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi, N.F. Killick Nixon & Co.
12 & 13 Bassano 2790 Rangoon 4/5, J F & Co.
12 & 13 Bankura 1915, P. Gulf, 6/6, B I S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

3 Nordmark 906 Persian Gulf 2/5 S Hassam.
D and E Mirzapore 4135 Japan 7/5, M M & Co.
L/M E D De La Meurthe 3575 N.F. N. F.,
Grahams and Co.
O & R Jaladuta 2693 N.F. N.F., S S N Co.
P Stumfels 3834 K'chi N F. L Edwards Ltd.

### LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

...BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gazana due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandaa due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circasia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.
Japan due about 10th May Agent L Edward.

FROM HAMBURG.

Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Gango due about 30th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 4th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melbourne due about 4th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru, due about 11th May, Agent O S K
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 21st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

### EXPORTS.

2-5-25.

S S City of Brisbane for Hull:—200 cwt. linseed, David Sassoon & Co. Ld. 2000 cwt lin seed Ralli Bros.

S S Bratton Castle for Barcelona:—250 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 400 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Bratton Castle for Ghent:—165 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 570 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji & Co.

S S Bratton Castle for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji & Co. 385 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Werdenfels for Hull:—52000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Werdenfels for Antwerp:—1250 tons manganese ore Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—16000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ld. 1525 bales cotton K Devchand & Co. Ld. 250 bales cotton E Sassoon & Co. 110 bales cotton Arjan Khimji & Co.

S S Stumfels for Hamburg:—193 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Stumfels for Roterdam:—1600 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—270 bales wool P Hardjeon & Co. 2500 cwt ground nut oil cake, A Bhanji Bros: 18 bales cotton waste M Mackertich & Co. 28 bales cotton, do. M Mackertich & Co. 2121 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmahomed 1000 cwt gingelly seed oil cake N V Velmahomed 5001 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas & Co. Ltd. 17 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—990 cwt mussoor, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool or Glasgow:—8000 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmahomed; 4625 cwt ground nut oil cakes N V Velmahomed.

S S Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai & Co. 55 bales cotton, R Motichand & Co.

S S Hoogkerk for Hamburg:—125 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai & Co. 55 bales cotton, R Motichand & Co.

S S Hoogkerk for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, R Motichand & Co.

S S Falkenfels for Ghent:—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Rampura for London:—2 bales Persian Lamb skins raw, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld. 17 bales Fox skins raw, Cox & King's Shipping A. Ltd. 1 bale fox and other animals skins raw, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld; 12 bales woollen carpets, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld. 16 bales cow hides tanned, C Rahimtoola & Sons; 1 bales sheep skins tanned, C Rahimtoola & Sons; 22 cases bristles, A W S Wise & Co. 210 cwt. turmeric, R Motichand & Co. 24 cwt gum Arabic, A Hoosein & Co. 6000 cwt. Linseed Strauss & Co.

S S Warfield for Constantinople:—4 bundle woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 4 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—4000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Warfield for Hamburg:—330 bales cotton Arjan Khimji & Co. 569/239 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Warfield for Aberdeen:—40000 cwt cotton seed, Strauss & Co. Ld. 10,000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ld.

S S Treneglos for Hull:—1000 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros.

S S Treneglos for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—1 bundle Fox skins raw, M A Md. Sidiq Kapr, 950 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co. Ld. 1000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David & Co. Ld.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—200 bales cotton H Nensey & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—153 bales cotton, C Umersey & Co. 1500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 900 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Yokaichi:—200 bales coton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Borneo Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Nagoya:—600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Calcutta Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai:—250 bales cotton, S Hemraj & Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Yokohama:—400 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Calcutta Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Calcutta Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Calcutta Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Calcutta Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

### IMPORTS.

May 2.

S S Bamora from Busrah. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From Busrah:—5 bales gunnies, 33 bags old brass.

From Bushire:—14 bales cotton, 12 bundles skins 184 bags almond kernels.

From Koweit:—29 bundles specie, 50 bundles wool.

From Mahomerah:—4 bags specie.

From Bahrein:—112 bundles specie, 1 tin Pearls, 1 tin gold coin, 1 bundle gold coin.

From Dubai:—29 bundles specie.

From Lingah:—17 bundles specie.

From Bunder Abbas:—5 bags specie, 2 bundle specie, 8 bundles carpets, 20 bales cotton, 20 jottas cotton, 11 bags almond seed, 97 bags raisins, 166 bags almonds, 43 bags pistas.

From Muskut:—9 bundles specie, 6 bundles empty cylinders, 100 bags dates, 1195 bags sardines.

From Verawal:—1 bundle specie, 40 bales cotton

S S Isarco from Genoa. Agents Marittima Italiana:—

From Genoa:—18 cases wood work, 22 cases wooden frames, 60 cases condensed milk, 42 cases earthenware, 59 cases buttons, 20 cases cotton embroideries, 23 cases tents, 12 cases Art silk, 13 cases combs, 225 cases vermouth, 50 cases cotton and art silk silk goods, 29 cases piece goods, 42 bales pieces goods, 6 bales cotton goods, 430 cases cotton goods, 74 cases aniline colours, 58 barrels Aniline colours, 192 barrels flooring tiles, 2000 tiles marbles, 1875 slabs marble works 24 packages Maccoroni; 443 packages tyres 150 bags almonds, 19 bales cotton yarn.

From Catania:—700 bags sulphur.

From Marseilles:—16 packages Aniline colours, 800 kegs lead ore, 13 bags Aniseed, 149 bags almonds 3360 crates Tiles, 555 cases vermouth, 60 bales roots.

From Leghorn:—195 pieces alabaster 47 cases brass vessels, 31 cases German silver vessels, 250 slabs marbles 25267 tiles marbes.

S S Shuredagon from Rangoon. Agent:—Steel Bros. & Co. Ld:—

From Rangoon:—200512 gallons petrol in bulk, 839874 gallons kerosene oil in bulk, 324 drums Globe Turpentine, 6500 empty drums, 2293 cases Globe light candles, 20 bars lead 100 bags wax.

S S Nordmark from Busrah. Agents:—Shariff Hassum & Co.:—

From Busrah:—1500 baskets dates.

From Mahomerah—50 cases soap, 18 bags skins, 32 bundles skins, 116 bundles leaves, 542 bundles wool.

From Bushire:—132 bales cotton, 63 bags gum 9 bags Attari 21 bundles wool 12 bundles skins.

S S Clan Stuart from Durban. Agents:—D. E Sandeman:—

From Durban:—7495 tons coal.

S S Jaladuta from Bassein. Agents The Scindia Steam N Co. Ld. and Reduced:—

From Bassein:—66486 bags rice.

From Madras:—5 cases art silk, 200 bales cotton 188 bales cotton waste, 54 bundles cotton waste, 61 bags country drugs 225 empty gas cylinders.

From Colombo:—300 bales mattress Fibre, 9 bundle old empty gunnies.

S S Meinam from Dunkirk. Agents: Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimas:—

From Dunkirk:—25 cases conserves.

From Havre:—6 cases perfumery.

From La Pallice:—300 cases brandy.

S S Architect from Abadan. Agents:—Shaw Wallace & Co.:—

From Abadan:—198 crates empty glass carboys, 107673 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

### COLOUR.

May 1.

The market has little doing. Prices are mostly nominal as the business is limited. Alizarines see some business at the market rates. Big packing has no demand. Congo Red, Magenta Crystals and Indenthrines pass in small quantity. Sulpher Black has poor demand. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 per cent. paste Lunger, Rs. 68-0-0.

Alizerine 20 per cent. paste Cow, Rs. 68-0-0
Alizerine 20 per cent paste I. P., Rs. 67-0-0
Congo red, Re. 1-6-0.
Nigrosene Xls., Re. 1-5-0.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 2-8-0.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 2-8-8.
Sulphur Black, Re. 0-13-6.
Perpurine Benzo, Rs. 2-0-0.
Perpurine Delta, Rs. 2-8-0.
Melachite Green, Rs. 3-0-0.
Magenta Xls., Rs. 6-0-0.
Hemetine Xls., Re. 0-14-0
Indenthrine Blue, R2. 4-0-0.
Soluble Blue, Rs. 8-0-0.
Fast red, Rs. 5-8-0.

## THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 2.

Dry westerly winds are causing high temperature in Gangetic plain. Unsettled conditions in South-East Arabian Sea are now unimportant. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, and local in Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in South Hyderabad and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh four inches; Sibsagar one and a half; Tezpur and Gauhati one; Silchar two; Cheerapunji five; Belgaum one; and Sholapur, Bijapur and Bellary three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension into Southest Bengal.—A. P.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, May 1.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. inches. | | Fahr. 29.730 |
| Temperature of Air | .. | 85.7 degrees. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | .. | 77.6 " |
| Dew Point | .. | 73.8 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | .. | 68% " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) | .. | 2.2 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | | 91.4 " |
| Minimum do. do. | .. | 81.0 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | NW,NNW,WNW,W |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | .. .. | 138 miles. |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

| HIGH WATER. | | | | LOW WATER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. |
| | May | h. m. | ft. in. | May | h. m. | in ft |
| Sat. | 2 | 3 4 | 28 1 | 2 | 18 2 | 17 2 |
| | | 15 39 | 26 1 | | 21 11 | 19 1 |
| Sun. | 3 | 7 12 | 23 3 | 3 | 1 29 | 20 2 |
| | | 19 49 | 25 6 | | 13 3 | 19 7 |
| M. | 4 | 8 19 | 24 8 | 4 | 2 13 | 19 3 |
| | | 20 32 | 26 1 | | 13 59 | 19 3 |
| Tu. | 5 | 9 6 | 25 7 | 5 | 2 50 | 18 3 |
| | | 21 12 | 28 7 | | 14 49 | 18 8 |
| W. | 6 | 9 52 | 26 8 | 6 | 3 25 | 17 3 |
| | | 21 51 | 27 3 | | 15 33 | 18 3 |
| Th. | 7 | 10 36 | 27 9 | 7 | 4 0 | 16 2 |
| | | 22 30 | 27 7 | | 16 1 | 18 0 |
| Fri. | 8 | 11 18 | 28 7 | 8 | 4 36 | 15 3 |
| | | 23 10 | 28 0 | | 17 1 | 17 8 |

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 4 (Mon) Snnrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 2m.
May 5 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 2m.
May 6 (Wed.) sunrise 6h. 9m. sunset 7h. 2m.
May 7 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 8m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 8 (Fri.) sunrise 6h. 8m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 9 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 7m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 10 (Sun.) sunrise 6h. 7m. sunset 7h. 4m.
May 11 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 6m. sunset 7h. 4m.

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

### MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO'S REPORT.

April 2.

Cotton:—Although national legislation prohibits Government reports on the acreage which farmers intend to put to cotton, there is no embargo concerning the publication of statements with regard to farmers intentions to plant wheat, corn, oats, etc. Recently, the United States Department of Agriculture issued a report showing that farmers, particularly those in the West, intended to make a considerable increase in grain acreage and it was promptly inferred that this increase in the cotton growing States would be at the expense of cotton. Since the compilation of this report, the continuance of drouth conditions west of the Mississippi has compelled farmers to make a drastic revision of their intentions. The planting of corn and oats has been seriously affected and there has already been considerable abandonment of winter wheat acreage, leaving farmers in Texas and Oklahoma with practically no alternative but to plant cotton.

New crop prospects are becoming more and more a centre of interest. Excellent progress has been made with farm work throughout the Belt and early planted cotton in South Texas is in good condition. The drouth situation has been partially relieved by good rains in North and East Texas and in the eastern half of Oklahoma. From sources in which we place considerable confidence, we are led to understand that there will be an acreage increase of more than 5 per cent. in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, States which last year accounted for 58 per cent. of the acreage under cultivation on June 25th and which produced 55 per cent. of the crop. The lack of subsoil moisture in the greater part of the Southwest must not be disregarded but, although it may become a market factor later on, there is still time for the situation to be adequately relieved.

During the past two days the market has responded to the improvement in stocks, to heavy month-end exports and to the belief that the Chicago grain markets have been well liquidated, lessening the possibility of further bearish influence from this source. Nevertheless, there appears to be nothing in the general situation at present to warrant a sustained advance. Reports from dry goods centres continue to be discouraging. Distributors appear to be convinced that present values cannot be sustained and, in consequence, reluctance to make forward commitments is becoming more marked, the demand being irregular limited almost entirely to immediate requirements. The slowing down in the spot demand may be attributed to domestic and foreign mills being fairly well covered on their requirements for the next few months and to their disinclination to make further purchases until more is known concerning the new crop possibilities and until the future trend of business becomes less uncertain.

The weakness in the technical position to which we referred last week has not, in our opinion, been adjusted. The expectations that exports will continue on a liberal scale, that consumption will expand still further and that the drouth in the Southwest must result in a considerably reduced yield have been responsible for the accumulation of contracts by weak interests and, with all bullish factors apparently discounted, further liquidation appears to be not improbable.

We look for lower prices and advise sales on reasonable upturns.

Coffee:—Notwithstanding the strength of the statistical position, as far as domestic visible supplies are concerned, local sentiment is generally bearish. The Brazilian Government is reported to be making efforts to stabilize prices and there has been some buying of near positions by trade houses but, until the spot situation shows a pronounced improvement it seems probable that any recovery will be only of a temporary nature.

Sugar:—The market has continued to show a declining tendency, influenced by the weakness of actual sugar and the indifferent demand for refined. In view of the approach of the period of heaviest consumption and of the interest which continues to be shown by European refiners in Cuban raws, we feel that higher prices are likely to be seen in the long run.

The Chicago market:—The belief that the Wheat market had been well liquidated, bullish private crop reports and expectations of a considerable improvement in domestic and export demand led to a decided change in sentiment. The possibility of a close adjustment between supply and demand still exists, but unless crop prospects both here and in Europe become very unfavourable, we feel that hopes of materially higher prices will not be realized. The anticipated increase in the demand for Corn has not materialized and stocks are regarded as sufficient to cover average requirements for several months. On any good rallies we should be inclined to favor sales.

### MILL STORES.

May 1.

Egyptian Cotton Healds and Reeds kept easy. Home offers are steady local price kept ruling at Re. 1-5-0 and at Re. 0-2-5 respectively. Consumers are very slow in buying, as prices always indicate downward tendency, Japanese Bobbins have had no interesting developments. Conical pirn 5" varnished were in large demand but the rate quoted kept unchanged at Rs. 7/- per gross. Roller skins, Pickers, Picking bands have seen no further fluctuations worth recording. Sundries saw no animation. Prices for spot lots are rather attractive, the retail quotations are:—

Healds—15/40s., Re. 1-5-0.
Reeds, Re. 0-2-5.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken, Rs. 8 4-0.
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Ken, Rs. 8-8-0.
Scroll Bandings, Re. 1-5-5.
Tubular Bandings, Re. 1-15-0.
Ropes, Re. 1-15-0.
Sizing flannel twill 62, Rs. 4-0-0.
Slubbing tubes Wilson, Rs. 49-0-0.
Roving tubes Wilson, Rs. 32-0-0
Pirns Conical 5" Japan, Rs. 7-4-0
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 7-8-0.
Warper Bobbins, Rs. 65-0-0.
Dobby Harness, Rs. 18-12-0.
Card cans Fibre, Rs. 3-4-0.
Sizing flannel 72", Rs. 4-8-0.

### CHEMICALS.

May 1.

Farina, Bleaching Powder, Colorate of Potash, Zinc Chloride Hydrosulphide Soda and Caustic-Soda witnessed a Quiet Market with little change of hands. Acetic-acid kept firm at Re. 0-8-0 per lb. Bichromate of Soda at Rs. 29-8-0 and Bichromate of Potash at Rs. 37.

Prices Quoted by shippers in Hamburg are rather easy; but the orders booked with German suppliers in the course of the week are of a very moderate character, since the spot demand in Bombay is quite conspicuous by an absence. Prices are almost easy.

Quotations are:—

Epsom salt, Rs. 4-3-0.
Antimony salt, Re. 0-8-0.
Acetate lead-white, Rs. 37-0-0.
Bleaching powder, Rs. 16-0-0
Potassium Chlorate, Re. 0-4-6
Caustic soda, Rs. 21-0-0.
Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 3-12-0.
Dextrine, Rs. 24-0-0
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 9-12-0.
Acetic acid, Re. 0-8-0.
Aniline salt, Rs. 0-9-3.
Glauber salt, Rs. 4-4-0.
Acetate lead Brown, Rs. 33-8-0.
Bichromate potash, Rs. 36-8-0
Hydrosulphide soda, Re. 0-12-0
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 20-0-0.
Litharge flake, Rs. 41-8-0.
Farina, Rs. 17-4-0.

## BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 2.

| In full- pressed Bales. | Yesterday | Since 1st September. This year | Last year, |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 151 | 279,402 | 334,653 |
| Central India | 1,293 | 310,547 | 291,389 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 388 | 185,835 | 184,143 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | .. | 92,513 | 98,188 |
| Berar | 843 | 542,782 | 605,498 |
| Central Provinces | 118 | 247,709 | 244,098 |
| Total Oomras | 2,793 | 1,658,788 | 1,757,969 |
| Dholera | 2,624 | 171,198 | 145,346 |
| N. W. Provinces | 198 | 129,540 | 120,506 |
| Rajputana | 425 | 63,595 | 74,478 |
| Sind-Punjab | 209 | 348,280 | 300,006 |
| Broach | 4,267 | 376,729 | 289,460 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 994 | 67,261 | 111,804 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 289 | 46,183 | 51,886 |
| Coconada | .. | 1,245 | 110 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 2,018 | 15,204 | 18,561 |
| Persian | 16 | 3,937 | 5,493 |
| American | .. | 9,649 | .. |
| Egyptian and African | .. | 36,013 | 30,064 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | .. | 3,487 | 819 |
| Total | 13,833 | 2,931,109 | 2,906,502 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | 1st Sept. to 30th April. This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 1,855 | 475,432 | 881,901 |
| Japan & China | 8,960 | 1,381,469 | 1,257,452 |
| Coast Ports | .. | 24,285 | 45,284 |
| Upcountry by Rail | .. | 10,817 | 17,755 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | .. | 54,451 | 44,053 |
| Total | 10,815 | 1,946,454 | 2,246,445 |

| HEDGE CONTRACTS | Delivery | 12 Noon | 1. p. m. | 3. p.m. | BALES TENDERED 1-5-25 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F.G.M.G. Bengal | May | 398/9 | .. | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| " " " | July | 402/2½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " " Broach | Ap./May | 456½ | 457/57½ | 456½ | 100 | 7,200 |
| " " " | July/Ag. | 460 | 461/61½ | 461 | .. | .. |

### SUPPLEMENT.

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 30th April 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years are as under.—

| | | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1922-23 | 1921-22 | 1920-21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Receipts | | 2,917,276 | 2,899,628 | 2,997,884 | 2,666,618 | 1,98,5229 |
| Exports | Europe U. K. | 38,822 | 129,003 | 97,480 | 447,263 | 375,794 |
| | Europe Continent | 436,610 | 752,898 | 528,209 | | |
| | China | 212,678 | 160,193 | 284,097 | 261,501 | 168,754 |
| | Japan | 1,168,791 | 1,097,259 | 1,313,844 | 970,557 | 602,895 |
| | Coast Ports | 24,285 | 45,284 | 41,981 | 27,415 | 13,347 |
| Total Exports | | 1,881,186 | 2,184,637 | 2,265,611 | 1,706,736 | 11,60,790 |

Estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay on 30th April 1925....9,20,297 Bales.

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay May, 3,

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khadi:— | | | |
| Textile | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Century | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Elphinstone | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:— | | | |
| Standard per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Century per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Phœnix per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Swan per lb. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Finlay per lb. | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Long Cloth X Quality:— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Kohinoor per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40:— | | | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| David per lb. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Tata per lb. | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Edward Mohar per lb. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Sundari Brand per lb. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Dhooties 10 yards:— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Check Grey Drill:— | | | |
| Standard per piece | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Phœnix per piece | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Pearl Pebsney £ 5 per piece | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Hindustan No. 902 per piece | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Bleached Check:— | | | |
| Kasturchand per piece | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Black Check:— | | | |
| Textile per piece | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| E. D. Racheal per piece | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Gabrun No. 5124:— | | | |
| Pearl Pebaney | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Hindustan | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| Salita:— | | | |
| Century | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Textile | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) | 1 | 4 | 6 |

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 667.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 727.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 717.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154¼.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.50.
London—Rome Liras 117.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS.

Bombay May 2.

3 Months London Discs. 4½ per cent.
6 Months London Discs 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6½ per cent.
Money 1 Month 6 per cent.
Money 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India 7 per cent.

London, May 2.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 7/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4.4.11 1/2 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 7/16 quiet.

London, May 1.

Rentes 3 per cent 45.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying small offerings—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th ultimo.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIANS.

| | Bombay, May 2. Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic .. .. .. | 1/5 25/32 |
| Bank Demand .. .. .. | 1/5 13/16 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s .. .. | 1/6 5/32 |
| Fcs. Demand. .. .. .. | 667 |
| American Dollars .. .. .. | 278 |
| Hongkong Dollars .. .. | 154 1/2 |
| Shanghai .. .. .. .. | 208 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. .. | 117 3/4 |
| Singapore .. .. .. .. | 159 1/2 |

Market Quiet.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 98.10 |
| Christiana | 29.13 |
| Amsterdam | 12.07 |
| Switzerland | 25.08 |

London, May 1.

Exchange on London in Paris 92.42.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.35¼.
Exchange on London in Italy 117.76.
N. C. FERN——? MAY 2.

New York, May 1.

Demand Bills 4.84 25.

### DISCOUNTS.

London, May 1.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/2.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 11/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 17 5/8.

### STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 1.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 13/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 56 7/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 1/4 unchanged.

## BULLION.

Bombay, May 5.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-9-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-10-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-12-0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 71-1.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-9.

London, May 1.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 31-5.
Silver forward d. 31-6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. China bought forward. Buyers satisfied. America sold.
Sovereigns Ready 13-0-3.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13-0-3

## BULLION.

London, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bars bought | £10,000 |
| Bars sold | £414,000 |
| Weekly Bullion Exports | £193,385 |

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENTS SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 2.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-11.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-46 Rs. 85-8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97-13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98-10.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925, Rs. 103.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100-11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101-1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 102-15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 103-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 103-14.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 107-4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 97.
Tone of market:—Quiet small business

Bombay, May 2.

3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 67-12.
5 per cent 29-47 (Taxable), Rs. 95.
5 per cent. 45-55 (Taxfree), Rs. 98-12.
5 per cent. Bonds 1933 (Taxfree), Rs. 97-13.
5½ per cent. W. B. 1928 (Taxfree), Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent. Bonds 1926 (Taxfree), Rs. 100-11.
6 per cent. Bonds 1927 (Taxfree), Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent. Bonds 1930 (Taxfree), Rs. 102-15.
6 per cent. Bonds 1931 (Taxfree), Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent. Bonds 1932 (Taxfree), Rs. 103-15.
6½ per cent. B. D. Loan (Taxfree), Rs. 107-4.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal, Rs. 97-2.
Market quiet but steady. Undertone healthy. 6 per cent. Bombay Municipal weak.

BANKS.

Bombay, May 2.

Imperial Bank 1400, India 74, Central 22/12, Eastern 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 415, Apollo 96, Bombay Cotton 452/8, Century 551/4, Bbay Dyeing 1178, Central India 491/4, Colaba Land 116/4, Courla 150, Crescent 230, Currim 415, Dawn 650, Edward Sassoon 120, E D Sassoon 1/2 Fazulbhoy 950, Finlay 140, Gokak 106/4, Indian Bleaching 215, Indore Malwa 386/4, Kasturchand 120, Khatau 90, Kohinoor 1205; Luxmi Cotton 4650 Madhavarao 50, Madhowji 375, Meyer Sassoon 112/8, New Great 356/4, Pabaney 345, Pearls 547/8, Phoenix 487/8 Premier 65; Simplex 165 Standard 1550, Swan 175, Swadeshi 610, Tata Mills 72/8, Vishnu Cotton 1740xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 472/8, Alcock 140, B. Burma N. I. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 4/9 B Tramway 85xd., Bombay Steam 68/12, Bundi Cement 8, Katni Ordinary 51/4, Do. deferred 140; New India Insurance 12/12 Shivrajpoor 42; Tata Iron Ordinary 13/4, Do. Deferred 45, Tata Hydro 937/8, Tata Power Ordinary 360, Do. preferred 510n, Scindia Steam 6/4.

Cotton mill shares opened steadier than the closing prices and improved to Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. There was a big lot of New Great Eastern placed at Rs. 335, and it was taken up by an old speculator. Indore Malwa was also in good request. Other scrips were also steadier.

In Bank shares.—Imperial Bank fully paid changed hands at Rs. 1,410, and partly paid Rs. 352-8 with sellers. Bank of India was transacted at Rs. 73-8, the Eastern Bank at Rs. 81 and the Central Bank at Rs. 22-12.

In the cash cotton mill shares the following transactions were reported. Dawn Rs. 650, Currim Rs. 417-8, Premier Rs. 65.

Railway and manganesse shares were steadier at the ruling prices.

In the miscelaneous the British Burma Petroleum were transacted at Rs. 4-10. Mackenzies were in request at Rs. 345, and Burma Corporation at Rs. 9, a good lot of Indo-Burma Petroleum was placed at Rs. 135, cum dividend.

### SHARES.

London, May 1.

Hongkong Bank 139.
Chartered Bank 20 5/8.
National Bank 46 3/4.
P. and O. Bank 11.
Eastern Bank 65/16.

### BARLEY.

London, May 1.

Karachi Barley May/June sellers 42.

### FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

### GOLD

Bombay, May 2.

Ready:—21-10-9

| Vaida. | Opening | Lowest | At 6 p.m |
|---|---|---|---|
| Visak | 21-10-0 | 21-10-3 | 21-10-0 |
| Jeth | 21-12-0 | 21-12-3 | 21-12-3 |

Teji Mandi.
Visak. 1—6—0
Jeth 0—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

### SILVER.

Bombay, May 2.

Ready:—71-5-0

| Vaida. | Opening. | Lowest | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Visak | 71-5-0 | 71-7-0 | 71-7-0 |
| Jeth | 71-9-0 | 71-11-0 | 71-11-0 |

Teji Mandi.
Visak. 0—10—0
Jeth 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 2.

To-day Reuter reported 6 points up in old crop and 11 to 9 points up in the new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 16 points higher. The market advanced on short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 1st instant as under:—

"Short covering on account of strength Forecast:—"Whole of the belt fair and in the grain markets." warm."

Whilst the weather conditions in America are now reported to be as satisfactory and we may see same further decline on that side, we do not look for any material drop in the July/August Broach contract. It does not look as though there will be any Broach cotton at all left for tendering against this contract and of the other descriptions included in the contract, there is also likely to be very little cotton left in July and August sufficiently good in staple to pass. Under the circumstances for the long run higher prices are almost assured.

In sympathy with a further small advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 460 i.e. a rupee higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good m. g. Broach July/August. At the opening Bazar operators were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 461 1/2. On Commission Houses selling the market receded to Rs. 460 but again improved to Rs. 461 on scattered buying and closed at the same rate at 4.30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 460 and closed at Rs. 460 1/2 at 6.30 p.m.

Fully good m. g. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 456 1/2 and improved to Rs. 457 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses. On shroffs selling the market eased to Rs. 456 1/2 and closed at Rs. 457 at 4.30 p.m. The market was featureless to-day and there was very little doing. Fully good m. g. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 398 and Rs. 402 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the inquiry was restricted to nice ready Broach lots by Exporters.

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, May 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May .. | 456 1/2 |
| " " " | July/Aug. .. | 400 1/2 |
| " " Bengal | May .. | 396 |
| " " " | July .. | 401 |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

2nd. May 1925.

New York Market 1st May 1925.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Last known prices in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24.06 | May | | 24.12 | +06 |
| 24.17 | July | 24.27+10 | 24.23 | +06 |
| 24.79 | Oct. | | 23.90 | +11 |
| 23.69 | Jan. | | 23.78 | +09 |

New York spot on 30th April, 24.30+.05, New Orleans 24.40.

Telegraphic Market advices:—

July highest 24.36 (1-40 p.m.), lowest 24.13 (at the opening), range .23 points.

Idle market.

Liverpool Market 1st May 1925.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Prices at 12 noon. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12.64 | May | | | 12.80 | +16 |
| 12.79 | Jul. | 12.86+07 | 12.87+08 | 12.93 | +14 |
| 12.71 | Oct. | 12.76+05 | | 12.80 | +09 |
| 12.62 | Jan. | | | 12.70 | +08 |
| Egyptian | | | | | |
| 26.90 | July | | | 27.45 | +55 |
| 23.00 | Nov. | | | 23.20 | +20 |

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10.05 a.m.: Light moderate ranfall Galveston (Tax.) district. Weather cold.

(2) Cabled 12-25 p.m.: Improved spot demand. Sales 10,000 bales.

(3) Cabled 4.45 p.m. Tone of market good owing to trade fixing call sales, and steady New York. Journal of Commerce estimates increase in acreage 4.5 per cent.

American Cross Rate 4.84 5/8.

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 2.

| | | Ready average quality. | Ready Fine. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Superfine M.G. | .. | .. .. |
| " | Fine M.G. | .. | 410 .. |
| " | F.G.M.G. | 390 | .. .. |
| Sindh Punjab | Fine M.G. | .. | 410 .. |
| " | F.G.M.G. | 390 | .. .. |
| Punjab Americans | M.G. | 480 | .. .. |
| Wardha-Hingt. | Fine M.G. | 435 | 470 .. |
| Nagpur .. | .. .. | 435 | 470 .. |
| Yeotmal .. | Fine M.G. | 430 | 450 .. |
| Pulgaon .. | " " | 435 | 455 .. |
| Dhamangaon | " " | 430 | 455 .. |
| Amraoti .. | " | 410/15 | 445 .. |
| Khamgaon-Akola | " | 410/20 | 440 .. |
| Mulkapur | " | 390/400 | 430 .. |
| Khandesh | " | 370/80 | 420 .. |
| " | F.G.M.G. | 365 | .. .. |
| Broach | Fine M.G. | .. | 485/90 .. |
| " | Fully Good " | .. | 470 .. |
| Muthia | Fine " | .. | .. .. |
| " | F.G.M.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Dharwar | S.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Coompta | M.G. | .. | 475/80 .. |
| Westerns | " | .. | 440/50 .. |
| " | H.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Miraj | M.G. | .. | 470/75 .. |
| Cambodia | " | .. | 525 .. |

### COTTON.

Liverpool, May 1.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 4,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 12.98 good business.

| | |
|---|---|
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis | 30.85 |

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 24.12 |
| July | 24.27 |
| October | 23.92 |
| New York Noon Call. | |
| May | 24.08 |
| July | 24.22 |
| October | 23.87 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | |
| March | 24.18 |
| May | 24.34 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 2.

Future Delivery Prices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 12.82+.02 |
| July | 12.93 unchgd. |
| Aug. | 12.92+.07 |
| Oct. | 12.80 unchgd. |
| Dec. | 12.69—01 |
| Jan. | 12.69—.01 |
| Mar. | 12.69—.02 |

EGYPTIANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 29.90+1.15 |
| July | 27.70+.25 |

London, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Belgium | 95.53 |
| Athens | unreceived. |

Cuban Sugar May sellers 12 5/8.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 28.75+1.05 |
| June | 28.00+.65 |
| July | 27.45+.55 |
| August | 26.40+.55 |
| September | 25.40+.55 |
| October | 25.00+.55 |
| November | 23.20+.20 |
| December | 22.70+.20 |
| January | 22.20 unchgd. |
| February | 22.10+.20 |
| March | 22.05+.20 |
| April | ..... |
| May | ..... |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 12.80+.16 |
| June | 12.85+.16 |
| July | 12.93+.14 |
| August | 12.90+.13 |
| September | 12.86+.11 |
| October | 12.80+.09 |
| November | 12.72+.09 |
| December | 12.70+.08 |
| January | 12.70+.08 |
| February | 12.70+.08 |
| March | 12.71+.08 |
| April | 12.69+.08 |
| May | 12.68+.08 |

Tone:—Steady.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 1.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | 9,000 |
| Total Forwarded consumers | 71,000 |
| Total Imports | 40,000 |
| Total Stock | 1,037,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 40,370 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 2.

Futures at New York.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 23.91—.21 |
| July | 24.02—.21 |
| Oct. | 23.68—.22 |
| Jan. | 23.56—.22 |

Liverpool May 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O.C, Liverpool.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 12.82+.02 |
| July | 12.95+.02 |
| Oct | 12.81+.01 |
| Jan. | 12.89—.01 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 1.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 7,000
Days Exports to Great Britain 1.000
Day's Exports to Continent 8,000
Futures at New York.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 12.12+.05 |
| July | 24.23+.06 |
| Oct | 23.90—.09 |
| Jan. | 23.78+.09 |

Spot Cotton at New York 24.40+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.50+.10
Futures at New Orleans.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 24.16+.10. |
| July | 24.30+.10 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 5/8.
Demand Bills 4.84.25
Silver Commercial Bar 67 1/2

### CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 1.

Futures at New York.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 24.12+.06 |
| July | 24.23+.06 |
| October | 23.90+.11 |
| January | 23.78+.09 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 1.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 64,000 bales

Week's Exports to Great Britain 24,000 bales.

Week's Exports to France and Continent 0,000 bales.

Week's Exports to Japan nil.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 710,000 bales.

Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 508,000 bales.

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 9.50 |
| Fully Good | 9.90 |
| Fine | 10.30 |
| Bengal Good | 9.60 |
| Fully Good | 10.00 |
| Fine | 10.40 |
| Omra Good | 10.30 |
| Fully Good | 10.70 |
| Fine | 11.10 |
| Broach Good | 10.65 |
| Fully Good | 11.05 |
| Fine | 11.45 |

### REPORT OF MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION

Messrs Ratialal received on Saturday the following cable from Messrs A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Covering on account of strength of grains."

### WHEAT.

Barletta Russo 63½ May/June sellers 59.
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. May/June sellers 59/6.
Tone:—Firm and dearer with better trade.
Australian May/June buyers 58/6.
Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 59/6.
Soft Red Karachi May/June value 59.
Tone:—Firm and dearer with better trade
Club No. 2 Calcutta nominal cargo.
Australian 58/3 paid for April and 58/3 loading paid.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 2.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

| Ready | Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 60 0 0 | 8 10 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. | 58 0 0 | 8 10 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 61 0 0 | 8 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. .. | 11 2 0 | 11 10 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. .. | 12 0 0 | 12 8 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 12 10 0 | 13 2 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 12 6 0 | 12 14 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | | 14 3 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | | |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | | |
| Teelseed, Black .. | | |
| Poppyseed, White .. | 12 8 0 | 13 9 0 |
| Groundnuts .. .. | 69 0 0 | 13 7 0 |
| Mowraseed .. .. | 9 1 0 | 9 9 0 |
| Barley .. .. .. | | |
| Castorseed .. .. | 65 0 0 | 13 2 9 |
| Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery .. .. | 16 0 0 | |
| Jira .. .. .. | | |
| Forward | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, May .. .. | 8 8 9 | |
| Wheat, Sept .. .. | 8 10 6 | |
| Linseed, May .. .. | 13 3 9 | |
| Linseed, Sept. .. | 13 10 0 | |

### METALS.

London, May 1.

English best Selected Copper £62 3/1.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 1/2.
Copper Braziers 77 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 9/16.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.
Tin Block £238
Tin Block £238.

### COPPER.

Bombay, May 2.

| | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, German.. .. | 3-4 | 66 0 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 | 66 0 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 1-4 | 64 12 0 |
| Copper, American .. | 1 1-2 | 65 0 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 3-4 | 65 0 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 2 | 65 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars].. | .. | 62 0 0 |
| Panchteka joint .. | .. | 27 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars .. | .. | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars .. .. | .. | 39 4 0 |
| Pat Klai .. .. .. | .. | 67 0 0 |
| Lead, Country .. .. | .. | 25 0 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal 3-4.. | .. | 56 8 0 |
| " " to 1 .. | .. | 55 12 0 |
| " " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2 | | 55 12 0 |
| German Copper 1 1-2 .. .. | | 64 12 0 |
| " " to 1 3-4 to 2 .. | | 64 12 0 |
| American Copper 3-4 to 1 .. | | 66 0 0 |
| " " 1 1-4 .. | | 65 0 0 |

## SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, May 2.

| | 12 to 1 O/C. | 1 to 2 O/C. | 2 to 3 O/C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance ex-div | .. | .. | 420 |
| Bombay Cotton .. .. | .. | .. | 460 |
| Bombay Dyeing .. .. | 1115 | 1122-8 | 1117-8 |
| Century .. .. .. | 545 | 552-8 | 550 |
| Nagpur ex-divi. .. .. | 487-8 | .. | 492 8 |
| Colaba .. .. .. | 112-8 | .. | 117/8 |
| Crescent .. .. | 227-8 | .. | 230 |
| Indore .. .. .. | 383-12 | 387-8 | 386-4 |
| Kohinoor .. .. .. | .. | .. | 1200 |
| New Great .. .. .. | 347-8 | 360 | 356 4 |
| Pearl .. .. .. | 542-8 | 547-8 | 546-4 |
| Phoenix .. .. .. | .. | . | 500 |
| Bharucha .. .. .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| Simplex .. .. .. | 167-8 | 171-4 | 163-12 |
| Swan .. .. .. | .. | .. | 170 |
| Swadeshi .. .. .. | .. | .. | 605 |
| Pabni .. .. .. | .. | .. | 345 |
| Fazal .. .. .. | 952-8 | 950 | 955-952-8 |
| Mathuradas .. .. | .. | .. | 240 |
| Tata Mill .. .. .. | .. | .. | 75 |
| Globe .. .. .. | .. | .. | 47-8 |
| Mysore .. .. .. | .. | . | 120 |
| Madhavji .. .. .. | .. | .. | 375 |
| Finlay .. .. .. | .. | .. | 140 |
| Gokak .. .. .. | .. | .. | 107 1/2 |
| Edward Sassoon .. .. | .. | .. | 120 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. .. | .. | . | 105 |
| Alcock .. .. .. | .. | . | 140 |
| Bombay Burma Old. .. | .. | .. | 312-8 |
| Bombay Elec. Tram .. | .. | .. | 95 |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy .. | .. | .. | 68-12 |
| Bundi Cement .. .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Central E. Mining .. .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| Indian Cement .. .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| Katni Cement Ordy. .. | .. | .. | 59 |
| Shivrajpur .. .. .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| Tata Steel Ordy. .. .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Tata Steel Defd. .. .. | 42-8 | .. | 45 |
| Tata Hydro | 927-8 | .. | 937-8 |
| ndian Bleaching | | | 215 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 2.

| | per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. .. | No. 14 1/2 | 0 12 9 |
| Kilachand .. .. | No. 20 1/2 | 0 14 9 |
| Currimbhai .. .. | No. 12 1/2 | 0 12 6 |
| Elphinstone .. .. | No. 12 1/2 | 0 12 3 |
| David .. .. | No. 10 1/2 | 0 12 0 |
| Shapurji .. .. | No. 10 1/2 | 0 11 9 |
| Trikamdas .. .. | No. 10 1/2 | 0 12 0 |
| Sattara .. .. | No. 10 1/4 | 0 12 0 |
| Shapurji .. .. | No. 6 1/2 | 0 11 0 |
| Light-house .. .. | No. 6 1/2 | 0 10 9 |
| Japan .. .. | No. 40—1 | 1 5 0 |
| " .. .. | No. 42—2 | 1 6 0 |
| " .. .. | No. 20 | 1 0 3 |
| " .. .. | No. 32 | 1 3 9 |

### LINSEED.

London, May 1.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 1/8 May/June done.
Linseed Tone.—Firmer with fair business.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.
44 5/8 May/August value.
44 1/8 September/December paid.

London, May 1.

Linseed, La Plata Argentine was firmer with fair trade £20 1/4 sellers for May/June.
Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers £9 3/4.
Castorseed Bombay May/June sellers £23 1/8.
Rapeseed Toria May/June sellers £20 3/4.
Rapeseed Ferozepore May/June sellers £21 3/4.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore May/June sellers £20.
Tone of Rapeseed firm.

London, May 1.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment at £22.3.9 and for May/June at £22 1/8. In Linseed Bombay for April/May shipment to Hull at £22 13.9 In Castorseed Cawnpore for May/June shipment to Hull at £22½. In Wheat, Cargo Australian for April shipment at 58/3 and in Wheat Choice Red Karachi afloat at 75/3.

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 1.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 16/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/September sellers 16/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 16/6.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay October/December sellers 16/8 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi October/December sellers 16/9 1/4.
Tone.—Nearer positions easier—still nothing doing.

### RUBBER.

London, May 1.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 21 1/8 May.
Tone:—Easier but closed firm.

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 2.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th April, 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 13833 Bales |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 25697 Cwts. |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 31832 " |
| Rape, etc. .. .. .. .. | 2513 " |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 4114 " |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. .. | 1347 " |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. | 4698 " |
| Castorseed .. .. .. .. | 9520 " |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 81028 " |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. | 1051 " |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. | 17045 " |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. | Nil |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 3180 " |
| Juwas .. .. .. .. | 778 " |
| Masur .. .. .. .. | Nil " |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | 336 " |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 1642 " |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 1545 Tons. |

# LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## COTTON.

Liverpool, May. 2.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 0 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal standard good business 13.04.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 31,50

London, May 2.

Warsaw 25.15
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 92.55
Rentes 3 per cent. 45
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying
Lady
Interest day to day loans 3
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per
t. since 5th March 1925.
Bullion Bars sold £2,000

## CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May. 2.

| tton Delivery Mid. Uplands | G. O. C. Liverpool. | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 12.82 | +.2 |
| June | 12.87 | +.2 |
| July | 12.95 | +.2 |
| August | 12.92 | +.2 |
| September | 12.87 | +.1 |
| October | 12.81 | +.1 |
| November | 12.72 | unchgd. |
| December | 12.70 | unchgd. |
| January | 12.69 | —.1 |
| February | 12.69 | —.1 |
| March | 12.39 | —.2 |
| April | 12.67 | —.2 |
| May | 12.66 | —.2 |

Tone:—Steady.

## EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May. 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 29.60 | +.25 |
| June | 28.20 | +.20 |
| July | 27.65 | +.20 |
| August | 26.60 | +.20 |
| September | 25.60 | +.20 |
| October | 25.20 | +.20 |
| November | 23.25 | +.5 |
| December | 22.75 | +.5 |
| January | 22.25 | +.5 |
| February | 22.15 | +.5 |
| March | 22.10 | +.5 |

## INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 9.50 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 9.90 |
| Scinde Fine | 10.30 |
| Bengal Good | 9.60 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 10.00 |
| Bengal Fine | 10.40 |
| Oomra Good | 10.30 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 10.70 |
| Oomra Fine | 11.10 |
| Broach Good | 10.65 |
| Broach Fully Good | 11.05 |
| Broach Fine | 11.45 |

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000
tures at New York:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 23.91 | —.21 |
| July | 24.02 | —.21 |
| October | 23.68 | —.22 |
| January | 23.56 | —.22 |
| Spot Cotton at New York 24.15 | | —.25 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.35 | | —.15 |
| tures at New Orleans:— | | |
| May | 23.95 | —.21 |
| July | 24.11 | —.19 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19 5/8
Demand Bills 484.12
Silver Commercial Bars 67 5/8

## WHEAT.

London, May 2.

Rozario Santa Fe 63¾ lbs.
Barletta Russo 63¾ lbs. May/June sellers 8.
Rozario Santa Fe 63¾ lbs. May/June sellers 61.
Tone:—Firm dearer more doing fewer fers.
Australian May/June sellers 50.
Choice White Karachi May/June quoted /6.
Soft Red Karachi nominal.

## STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 2.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £88 8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 unchanged

"PILES"
If you are still suffering from Piles in spite of all treatment
DON'T DESPAIR
USE
RECTO SEROL
A real friend in need.
The tried and tested German Remedy.
100% results
Sole Agents:—
B. W. SMITH & CO., Chemists.
JUBBULPORE.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

FREE TO ALL
"SPIRITUAL RECORDER"—the only All-India psychical monthly review, devoted to occultism, Spiritualism, Mysticism, New thought, etc. for Self-culture and Spiritual enlightenment. Perennially Interesting. A kind Tonic. Remy. Ann. Subs. Rs. 3. FREE—to New Subscribers 2 Yogic and Mystic Secrets' price Rs. 2-8. Free Fellowship, etc. THE ALL-INDIA OCCULT HOUSE, DACCA.
GHOST MIRROR BOX—Instrument for seeing spirit appearances, Rs. 2-8 with directions.
PLANCHETTE—Index for communicating with spirit friends. Rs. 3-4.
PERMANENT FORTUNE.
Correct and wonderful answers to all queries regarding your future. Each query Rs. 2 To 5 questions correctly Rs. 5 only. For permanent members Rs. 60 payable in 3 instalments within 6 years. They can also use the title M. E. H. Eastern Hypnotic Home, P. O. Chodavaram (Vizagapatam Dt.

**War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 unchanged**
**Conversion Loan £76 13/16 unchanged.**
**Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 3/4**
**Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 unchanged**
**Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 56 7/8 unchanged**
**Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2 unchanged.**
**Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.**
**Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 1/4 unchanged.**

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 2.

**Total in Sight 13,939,000 Bales.**
**Egyptian Visible Supply 230,000 Bales.**
**East Indian Visible Supply 248,000 Bales.**
**American Visible Supply 2,949,000 Bales.**
**Other 212,000 Bales.**
**Total Sales 40,000 Bales.**
**East Indian Sales 800 Bales.**
**East Indian Stock 42,000 Bales.**
**East Indian Forwarded 7,500 Bales.**
**East Indian Imports of the week 1,000 Bales.**
**East Indian Speculation 800 Bales.**
**American Afloat 90,000 Bales.**
**East Indian Auoat 22,000 Bales.**
**Total Afloat 176,000 Bales.**
**Taking of the World's Spinners of American Cotton 397,000 Bales.**

## JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 16/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/September sellers 16/6.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 16/6.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay October/December sellers 16/8½.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi October/December sellers 16/9½.

## RUBBER.

London, May 2.

Para Up River Fine, Spot June/July 19.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot May 21½.
Tone:—Firm in American buying. Moderate business.

## SHARES.

London, May 2.

Hongkong Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £20 5/8.
National Bank £46¾.
P. & O. Bank £11.
Eastern Bank £6 5/16.

## METALS.

London, May 2.

English best Selected Copper £62 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 1/2
Copper Braziers £77 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 9/16
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8

## BARLEY.

London, May 2.

Karachi Barley May/June sellers 42.
Wheat Afloat quarters 2,535,000.

## FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 2.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

London, May 2.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 3/8 May/June sellers firm quiet demand tendency rather better.
Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers £93.
Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers £23 1/8.
Rapeseed Toria May/June sellers £203.
Rapeseed Ferozepore May/June sellers £21½.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore May/June sellers £20.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.

## BELFAST LINEN TRADE.

Report of the Linen Market of Belfast for fortnight ending 8th April, 1925, is as under:—

Flax.—There is nothing new to report about the Irish markets. The demand is sufficient to purchase all the here offered for sale at the present valve.

The heavy drop in prices has had a serious effect on the sowing of the new crop, as farmers are dissatisfied with present prices and are afraid prices might be reduced still further if buyers had the opportunity. On the Continent business is still dull, except for the higher grades for which demand is still good; and as very little of this class is being marketed, it is much dearer relatively than the lower grades.

LATVIAN FLAX. The Latvian Government is still very firm in holding their Flax stock on the basis o flast realised prices. Sales, however,are few and quantities small.

ESTHONIAN FLAX. In spite of small supplies the tone of the market here is very subdued.

SOVIET FLAX. Even at the recent cheaper indications one hears of no movement yet on buyers' part. Sales trifling.

YARNS:—The market has as yet shown no signs of revival. Only a hand to mouth trade has been done. Prices are most irregular, but the tendency has been to a lower level, though not to any serious extent. Until a more active demand sets in we cannot expect anything in the nature of "bed rock" values.

WEAVERS:—Most Manufacturers are closing down for the Easter Week, and there is naturally a holiday feeling about. Demand still continues very quiet, and Manufacturers must wait until goods rae wanted. There is a much better feeling in the Damask section.

MERCHANTS:—Demand continues to be chiefly of a sorting-up nature. Numerous small orders, from practically all markets, represent a fair amount of business in the aggregate, and indicate that stocks are being held within the narrowest limits.

The further curtailment of production in Ireland will keep stocks low here, also, and is the only sound policy to adopt until demand improves.

DRESS LINENS:—There has been nothing of special interest to repoit during the past fortnight. Business on coloured Linens for U. S. A., Canada continues slow, but some orders for White Dress Linens have been placed. Coloured Linens are enquired for, and a moderate amount of business arranged for various Shipping markets, also for Home trade.

As regards the continued popularity of Dress Linens, it is reliably reported that the French Dress Makers are busily engaged on Linen costumes in new and attractive styles. French Milliners are also producing Linen Hats to match. Coarse Linen is to be used for fashionable foot-wear, and Shoes, as well as Hats and Costumes, are promised for coming Season.

# EXPULSION OF M. N. ROY.

## HENRI BARBUSSE'S PROTEST.

The Pro-India Committee protests energetically against the expulsion by the French Government of Manabendra Nath Roy, Indian nationalist and revolutionary.

It holds that a democratic government should never permit itself to carry out such a measure of persecution on the demand of the British Government, against a man who is reproached only for his ardent endeavours to secure the freedom of his country.

M. N. Roy, one of the most powerful fighters in the Indian nationalist movement, and who has written several important works on this subject, was on the point of being expelled from Germany owing to the same injunctions of the British Government which forbids him the right to live in its own territory. Were he to return to India, he would be imprisoned, perhaps executed. It is hard to believe that a man, against whom, we repeat, no charge can be brought save that of lifting his voice against the exploitation of his fellow-countrymen,—a mere offence of opinion,—it is hard to believe that such a man can be thus pursued across the world, from one country to another, without being able to live in one place.

In any case, if these are the brutal and inexorable arguments that England employs to rid herself of those who denounce her Imperialism, should a Government such as that of France become a partner to such iniquities?

The Pro-India Committee draws the attention of public opinion to these facts, and lays before it the grave question of the rights of peoples. Let all those who still believe in the ideas of justice, liberty and fredom of the spirit, protest with us against this savage and intolerable strangling of a conscience.

It may perhaps be alleged that the reason for this expulsion lies in the political ideas of M. N. Roy, who is a Communist. But let us not be deceived on this point; this is not the reason which underlay the expulsion conceded by M. Herriot to M. Chamberlain. Manifestly, it is the activity of the writer and propagandist in the cause of Indian freedom which is the real cause.

Yes or no, has our Government bound its hands to the Imperial exigencies of Great Britain? Yes or no, is France to remain open or closed to the champions of popular liberties from abroad? The right of asylum is at stake. Is this great principle nothing more than an historic memory in France, in the face of international combinations? This is the question which is asked with anxiety by all those who, directly or indirectly, sympathise with the sacred cause of oppressed peoples.

(Signed)

Henri Barbusse, Victor Basch, Leon Bazalgette, Jean Richard Bloch, Marcel Cohen, A. Debierne, Georges Dhuamel, Pierre Homp, Victor Henry, Magdeleine Marx, Charles Vildrac.

## INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

### CALCUTTA, May 2.

A communique issued by the Government of Bengal Political Department states that the Governor-in-Council declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the picture which purports to represent the tortures of prisoners in the Nabha Jail under the title of Akali sacrifices and all copies of other documents containing a reproduction therefrom.—A. P.

Mr. Handy who had been commissioned by authorities of the New York Zoo to collect animals has been touring round India for last few months. He has already visited Australia, all countries in east and collections from those places have been shipped. Seven elephants from India and nineteen from Burma, 14 tigers, 10, leapords, a large number of monkeys and birds and about three hundred snakes including about 5 different kinds of cobras and forty pythons which are being shipped to Colombo by the s.s. Sangom Hall. At Colombo nine more elephants from Tranvancore and Cochin will be picked up.—A. P.

A Burma Government press communique says: The Deputy Commissioner of Paypon reports that Maung Mons house in Akaw village, Bogale township was attacked by wacoits on the 14th instant and that the villagers attacked the dacoits and killed one of them. His Excellency has conveyed his congratulations to the villagers through the Deputy Commissioner on their successful resistance to the dacoits.—A.P.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Madras provincial council of the Boy Scouts' Association in India to enable the Association to employ a capable organising secretary. The grant however is only a temporary measure.—A. P.

The case in which U. Chit Hlaing of Hlaing Pu Gyay party was charged, before the District Magistrate, Rangoon, by Major Pelly, the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy on the charge of disobeying the order prohibiting him from making any political speech, was concluded on May 3, Judgment was reserved.

## THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 3.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Upper Burma and Kashmir. A few falls have occurred in Orissa East, North Punjab, Malabar, South-East Madras and North Madras.

Chief amounts: Silchar three inches, Sonamarg two.

Temperature remains above normal in the Gangetic plain and the Punjab.

Forecast: Extension into Bengal and Kumaon Punjab Hills.

# CAUSE LIST.

## BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MIRZA....

(In the Division Court No. 40.
MONDAY, 4th May.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

980-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ramdas Deoji Champsy Umersy and Sons.
1474-23—Amin and D, The Indian Automobile Co, Ltd Kisondas Dulama.
1625-23—Amin and D, The Indian Automobile Co, Ltd, Haji Abdulla Haji Casum.
1675-23—Amin and D, The Indian Automobile Co Ltd, Mohomedbhoy Abdul Kader Javeri.
2160-23—Amin and D, The Indian Automobile Co, Ltd, Wadilal Zaloobhai.
2925-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, The Diamond Spng and Wg. Co Ltd, Cowasji Burjorji Jassawalla.
4389-23—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Ranjasraj Ramrikhdas.
4598-23—Wadia G and Co The Tata Power Co Ltd Devilal Mulchand.
1525-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Govindram Manraj.
1595-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Seth Raneshardas Banarsidas.
1809-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Shanti Mayer Roy.
3161-24—Kanga and Co, Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Jafer Mahomed Haji Bachoo.
3169-24—Kanga and Co, Maganlal Gulabdas Mall.
4113-24—Vachha and Co, Khadmmal Jethanand, Hashmatrai Mohanlal.
168-25—N C Dalal and Co, Jumabhai Lalji and Co, Walji Bhanji and Co.
227-25—Shamrao M and H Essoofalli Lookmanji, Gulamhusein Essaji.
265-25—Unwalla P and P, Husham Premji, Mahomed Saleh Casum.
293-25—Relle and Co, Lakmajr Talaji and Co Burjorji Sorabji Shroff
338-25—Jhavery and Co, Chandulal Jagjiwandas and anr, Gummantibai.
370-25—N C Dalal and Co Joharmal Sarupchand and anr, Manibhai Dalpatbhai and ors.
522-25—Payne and Co, Bibi Fatma Khanoon, Allarakaia Ahmed
581-25—Choksey and Co Bhabutmal Annaji, Abdul Karim Cassam Shaikh.
614-25—Relle and Co, Govindlal Pithe, Jamnadas Dwarkadas.
628-25—N C Dalal and Co, Jetoo a firm, Kurpar Doongersey and Co.
647-25—Merwanji K and Co, Jaskaran Bhaimralal, Alladin Rehman.
723-25—N D Bhatt, Manilal D Mody, Chimulal Dayabhai Shah
tomji Wadia and ors, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia and others. Jehangir Rustomji Wadia.
744-25—Dharamsy D and Co, Balmukand Rambakar, Champalal Pandurang, Manill K and S.
749-25—Sabnis G and S, Wasudeo Parashram Wagh, Wasudeo Rupuji Padmal.
753-25—In Person, Haji Mahomed Sadik Shastri, Wadia and Co.
770-25—Manohar and Co, Sagumabai, Krishna Boa Guru Mahadeo Swami.
772-25—Sabnis G and S, Balkrishna Pandurang.
777-25—Chcksy and Co, Kanji Ravji and Co, Fakirbhai Husein.
779-25—Mulla and M, Dhunbai Jiwanji Bhiladwalla, Manchershaw Manecki Kothare, Captain and V.
782-25—Manohar and Co, Manruh Dalichand and Co, Morarji Narotam.
789-25—G B Pandia, H Ahmed and Co, Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed and ors.
803-25—Kanga and Co, Desai Dalal and Co, U B Parmar and Co.
821-25—Patell and E, Dosabhoy Somji Sethna Darabsha Maneckji Umrigar.
831-25—Purnaand C and J, The Official Assignee, Pasi Amuram Vallabhram.
835-25—Shah and Co, Ridhkaram Sirchand Vallabhdas Ranchoddas, Chitnis A and M.
837-25—Choksi and Co, Shah Nagindas Hirachand, Maganlal Javechand Tejuji.
847-25—Dharamsi D and Co, Balaram Anandram, Shridhar Shivram Gosavi.
856-25—Shamrao M and H, Ismailji Abdulah Matcheswalla and anr, Dhanumal Seth Har Bhagwandas and anr.
865-25—Dubash and Co, Dubash Bros, Shri Arya Natak Mandli.
868-25—Payne and Co, The New India Assurance Co Ltd, Ahmedally Sheriff.
878-25—Crawford B and Co A Milton and Co Ltd Patell Bros
881-25—Chitnis K and M, Shapurji Pallonji and Co, Framroz D Nicholson, Pandia and Co.
887-25—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, W King.
892-25—Jehangir G and B, Fazulbhai Ibrahim and Co Ltd, Fakirbai Ismail.
898-25—Tyabji D and Co, Mulchand Badrinath Balachand Motichand.
905-25—Tyabji D and Co, Jakhiram Jesraj, Hiralal Shivlal Potdar.
906-25—Tyabji D and Co, Jakhiram Jesraj, Lalji Ghasiram.
908-25—Daphtary F and D, The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co Ltd, Harilal Keshavlal Desai and ors.
909-25—Captain and V, Kishoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Mahomed Huseln.
918-25—Dikshit M and Co, Chhabildas Dayanmal and Co, Bansilal Shivsaram.
919-25—Purnanand C and J, Hassonali Saboorbhai, Sha Purshotamdas Hancheddas
931-25—Chitnis K and M, Mahomedaly Alabux, Ebrahim Kadribhai Mithalwalla, Smethan B and L.
937-25—Dabholker and J, Devji Shamji, Ramji Ludha.
943-25—Little and Co, Omar Valimahomed, Abdul Karim Valimahomed
962-25—Mehta L and Co, Sha Kasturchand Krishnaji, Joshi Ishwarlal Liladhar.
974-25—Thakoredas and D, The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd, Pardoonji Nowroji Fardunji.
977-25—Thakoredas and D, The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltds, Dosabhai Kurseiji Soonawalla.
981-25—Thakoredas and D, The Dharamsi Morarji Wooollen Mills Ltd, House Ezrasion
982-25—Thakoredas and D, The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltds, Gulabbhai Nichabhai Desai.
994-25—Ardeshir H D and Co, the Cement Bank of India Ltd, Mahomedalli Gulam Husein.
996-25—N C Dalal and Co, Gorakhram Sadhuram, Nandlal Thakersydas and anr.
997-25—Payne and Co, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Rajaram Mancharam.
1005-25—Patell and H, Barmal Kurpal and Co Nensy Meghji and ors.
1037-25—Manubhai and Co, Jamnadas Jathabhai, Tulsidas Haridas.
1039-25—Surveyor and Co, Thakar Lalji Doongersy, Tuljaram Hariram Pandya.
1041-25—Payne and Co, Ramchandra Gajanand Kherutker, The Asian Commercial Assurance Co Ltd, Andrade and C.
1043-25—Kanga and Co, Narandas Lalji Himatlal Hargowandas.
1045-25—Shamrao M and H, Shirinbai Nurjorji Kapadia, Dinsha Manekji Billimoria.
1055-25—Manubhai and Co Varjiwandas Mancharam Varma, Francis Anthony Cortey.
1374-23—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Sevatrai Shriniwas, Tyabji D and Co.
1425-24—Little and Co, The Bank of Baroda Ltd, The Dwarka Cement Co and ors, Khanderao L and M.
1753-24—Mulla and M, The Standard Aluminum and Brass Work Ltd, Moosa Mahomed Adenwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2130-24—Jhavery and Co, Ebranim Haji Ismail Dhbai Nanabhay Cowasji Engineer and ors, Jamsetji R and D.
3028-24—Edgelow G W and Co, His Highness Lakhdhirji The Thakoresaheb Gulam Husein Bandeally Somji, Payne and Co.
152-25—Matubhai J and M, Sherif Devji Kanji and anr, Tarachand Parashram Little and Co.
160-25—Craigie B and C, The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd, Chellaram Gianchand and anr, Crawford B and Co.
202-25—Mulla and M, Nagindas Fulchand Chinar, The Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd, Little and Co.
313-25—Motichand and D, Ratansy Hirji Bhojraj and ors, Shah Lalji Passu and Co. and ors, Manubhai and Co.
324-25—Wadia G and Co, Brijmahan Laxminarayen, Gangaram Hargowandas, Mehta L and Co.
468-25—Matubhai J and M, Vrajlal Govindji and anr Jainabai and ors, Patil and E.
519-25—Rege and S, Shantilal Maganlal, Jethabhai Waghji Patel, Amin and D.
907-25—Raghvaya N and Co, The Pioneer Akali Works Ltd Ismail A H Moosa, Payne and Co.
956-25—Khanderao L and M, The Bombay Concrete Construction Engineering Co Ltd, Kondaji Bohuji and anr, Judah and S.
743-25—Dubash and Co, Ratanlal Nanakchand, Harkisondas Changamal, Rele and Co.
813-25—Dallas and Co, Noormahomed Sale Mahomed Mistry Gulam Husein Isaji, Merwanji K and Co.
941-25—Kanga and Co, Khimji Poonja and Co, J P Tharmber, Craigie B and C.
885-25—Thathe and Co, Adam Haji Ismail and anr, Saccor Hassam and anr, Payne and Co.
888-25—N C Dalal and Co, Bhana Lalji, Charles Stevens, Payne and Co.
991-25—Motichand and D, Kanaialal Muchhal Samivlal Amulakchand and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Madhowji and N C Dalal and Co.
997-25—Motichand and D, Manilal Hirakchand and ors, Lalbhai Tricumlal and ors, Manchershaw.
100-25—Ferreira and V, Josheph B Fernandez Nowroji Bejanji Kanga and ors, Matubhai J and M.
911-25—Judah and S, Nenkoo Baloo and Sons, Shavakshaw R Bomanji Ardeshir H D and Co.
915-25—Motichand and D, Bhimraj Devichand, Teipal Chohda and anr, Madhowji and Co.
917-25—Wachha and Co, J E Jowitt and Co, G. Nemley, Manilal K and S.
929-25—Chuhb and Co, Sakinabai and ors, Haji Noormahomed Juna, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
936-25—Chitnis K and M, Dinshaw Maneckji Billimoria, Govindshanker Soondarji Trivedi, Rege and S.
939-25—Forbes and Co, Mahomedaly Shaikhbhai and anr, Abdulla Ayub, Rustomji and G.
967-25—Thakoredas and D, Jenabai, Mahomed Alli Nazarali Chaiwala, Mahomedalli and Co.
1017-25—Mohile P and G, Shantilal Parmawand and Co, N P Peermahomed Ramatar, Edgelow G W and Co.
919-25—Judah and S, Manmohandas Ramji and ors, Nanalal Madhavlal Patel, Thakoredas and Co
1044-25—Vachha and Co, Feroge Faredun Daboo, Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor and anr, Payne and Co

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

384-24—Shroff and L, Messrs, Mahomed Ebrahim Coor and ors, Dosabhoy K Omrigar, Mulla and M.
2360-19—Rindia and Co, Messrs, Calianji Amarchand and Co, Baswantrao Patell, M V Gokhale.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECRETAL ORDER.

1352-24—Payne and Co, Kikabhai Ebrahimji Bhagat and ors. Salebhoy Saratally Bhagat and Co, Jamsedji R and D

## MESSRS REYNOLDS AND GIBSON.

### WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their weekly Cotton Report, dated Liverpool 15th April state:—

The period under review has been broken into by the holidays, which further contributed to a reduction in the already very small business that was passing. Values have on the whole remained fairly steady, though at times the market has worn a somewhat stale and tired appearance, and prices eventually win up with very little change since last we wrote. The outstanding feature, both here and on the American Exchanges, has been the steady easing of the nearer months, particularly the narrowing in between this crop and the coming one. A week ago July in New York held a premium, as compared to October there, of 35 American points, whereas to-day this is reduced to 18, and as far as our own market is concerned, a shrinkage of 5 points has been witnessed. This movement is very much in accordance with our expectations, and what we have been indicating in our circulars for some little time past. We could not understand the arguments of those who were in favour of the nearer positions particularly as regards the buying of July and selling of October, which was so freely suggested. It appears, from the action of many interests, that quite a comparatively large holding had been quitely accumulated here, for the past fortnight has witnessed steady liquidation of May and July against purchases of next crop options. The relation between the two crops is now getting on to a very different basis, but even though the disparity is so much reduced,, we still fail to see any basis for a change in the current movement, and expect May to eventually sell below October, and the same thing to occur with July when this month matures, as we are faced with a plentiful supply of cotton for our needs during the summer.

The spot demand s small, owing to the fact that the trade have fairly well covered themselves ahead, and with a certain amount of undesirable cotton finding its way on dockets, it seems only the natural thing to us that the carrying of this cotton by merchants will only be done of the basis of this operation is attractive, which means, in other words, a continuous discount on the near. The only support that has been forthcoming has been due to profit-taking by those who have been wise enough to sell this crop and buy the next, and to a certain extent—though we see no reason for taking this step as yet—transference of hedges by importers. As we have just mentioned, the same state of affairs has taken place on the American Exchanges, where those holding old crop positions are busy transferring into new. For the time being, this constitutes rather a weak position for those holding "bullish" views, as it looks as if, until a fresh development takes place and a stimulus to activity is created by new factors, easging movement may be immediately in front of us.

There has been but little change in the parity betwen here and the American Exchanges, but whenever the premium has run at all over the 200 points level between October and October, advantages has been taken to sell here and buy in New York. We think this is not only a wise step for those who have purchages here against sales overseas, but it may easily prove an attractive proposition to sell here and buy there as a fresh transaction.

Crop news has run on very similar lines, good accounts from the Eastern States being offset by only very partial relief to the drought in the Western Belt. A certain amount of moisture has been experienced there, but not sufficient to be a more than temporary value, and there is no doubt that there is a very serious lack of sub-soil moisture in the great State of Texas. The result of this may not show itself in the immediate future with reasonable conditions, but it leaves the plant in very good shape to withstand any unfavourable circumstances, such as hot weather and drought in the trying periods of the latter half of July and August. It is this subsoil supply that enables the plant to withstand such conditions, and the lack of it is so manifest this year that it is a very serious element in the situation. However, we shall probably hear accounts of an increase in acreage during the next few weeks, and the prospects of the crop may be flattering on the surface, with the result that such considerations will be forgotton. If this should arise, it all tends to create a very dangerous situation later on, as operators may easily develop a considerable short account, and may be brought up with a jolt for the reasons which we have indicated, whilst at the same time the world would be very uneasy should any real reason be given for believing in a relatively short supply next season.

The takings of the world continue on a large scale, and, though the consumption of the United States spinners for last month was not a quite up to some authorities' expectations, it is still a very large total, being 588,000 bales, against 550,000 bales last month, and 434,000 bales for the corresponding month last year. At the same time, as we have written above, there is a distinct lack of enterprise about as present, and Manchester is in waiting attitude. Our customers abroad have apparently no great faith in current rates, and are consequently deferring purchases, except in small lots. The enquiry is a large, but the results are now at all corresponding in their character. The Board of Trade figures, however, indicate that more has been going on than has been generally believed, and doubtless we shall see a further considerable buying movement when prices are considered safe and attractive. For the time being, therefore, owing to the continued necessity of those holding the May position, both here and the American Exchanges, to liquidate without sufficient reason to encourage fresh buying, we believe that values may gradually recede 1/4d to 1/2d per lb. but would certainly recommend purchases of autumn and winter positions if such should be the case, and should enable options such a January to be brought as 12 1/2d or below.

Increase your Business through letters.
You can do this, you can make your letter pay better if you know the ideas that actually pull
K. M. Banerjee's
Mercantile and Mail Order Letters & Methods
Teaches you to produce trade-winning letters of every description, to write merchandising, advertising, soliciting, service and collection letters, to build up business by mail and thoroughly exposes secrets of MAIL ORDER SUCCESS.
IN
Nine Elaborate Parts
It describes requirements of a modern letter, analyses the Building up of the letters, describes the general classifications, covers the mail order salesmanship and publicity, reveals the secret methods of pulling business, describes the whole process of broadening Business, gives elaborate methods of and ways for collecting dues, etc., and gives exhaustive list of trade abbreviations and Tables.
Hundreds of illustrations and Model Letters Given.
Price Rs. 3 only.
INDUSTRY Book Dept.
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.
Also from:
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

# SPORTING NEWS

## 1000 GUINEAS STAKE.

### SAUCY SUE COMES FIRST.

LONDON, May 1.

Starting prices:—4 to 1 on Saucy Sue, 20 to 1 against Miss Gadabout, 7 to 1 against Firouze Mahal.

Eleven ran. Won by six lengths; two lengths between the second and third.

Special place betting:—2 to 1 against Miss Gadabout evens Firouze Mahal.

With the exception of Kalindi all probables ran.

Vera made play from Saucy Sue, Swastike, Lemnos, Santa Savina, Applause and Firouze Mahal for quarter mile when Saucy Sue came to front followed by Palma Bay, Firouze Mahal and Miss Gadabout. At the bushes, Saucy Sue drew right away and won with a tight rein. Palma Bay was fourth.

Time: One minute 42 and two-fifths seconds.—Reuter.

## FOOTBALL SEASON

### MORE ABOUT THE LEAGUE.

The commencement of the Harwood League is now within sight and the Western India Football Association is busy making the necessary arrangements. The Cooperage which was in an execrable condition for the Hockey League will have to be improved a great deal, but as the committee has already made the "bandobast" about watering the ground, there is promise for a happier time for the soccerwallahs.

There have been twenty-one applications for admittance of which fourteen teams have already figured in the League. In view of the paucity of available grounds it has been decided to restrict the number of first division teams to seven, and those in the second division to eight. As the Hindu Gym. has not entered this season, the blank will have to be filled by one of the six new teams, an eliminating competition deciding the questions.

The teams in the first division will be:—West Yorks, Royal Artillery, Bombay Gymkhana, G. I. P. Rly., Y.M.C.A, B.B. R A. and Army Details.

The Second Division teams will be:—West Yorks "B"; Royal Artillery "B", Bombay Gymkhana "B", G I P "B", Y. M. C. A. "B", The City Police and Colaba United, and the best team from:—the Bombay Battalion A.F.I. Y. M. C. A. Byculla, Matunga, Hindus., The "Times of India," Swiss F. C., and the B.B. R A. "B".

Although one is reluctant to criticize the decisions of so reputed an association as the W. F. A. A. yet its ruling in this particular case is hardly satisfactory. A glance at the accepted teams will show that only ten clubs will be allowed to occupy the fifteen available paces. No club should be allowed to send in more than one team otherwise the six new teams which have perhaps, practised assiduously for some time, will have only one place to strive for. Instead of compelling only the new teams to play off an elimination tournament why not make a big eliminating tournament for each of the divisions in which all competitors should be asked to participate. The aim of the football gods should be to get as many clubs as possible on the field and in the course of time the balance of power will adjust itself and bring about a keener competition and a higher general standard.

## CALCUTTA FOOTBALL DEADLOCK.

### AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

An amicable settlement removing the recent deadlock in Calcutta Football circles was arrived at a meeting held this evening at the Y.M.C.A., Chowringhee. A number of resolutions were passed the principal of which provided that the existing Calcutta Football League rules should be suspended and new rules should be adopted by a subcommittee after revising the rules. The meeting also recommended to the sub-committee that the present Calcutta Football League rule restricting the number of Indian teams in the First Division to two should be deleted altogether. An important resolution which sets up a new principle in Calcutta Football League is that irrespective of race or nationality the team at the bottom of the first division of the League shall be relegated to the second division and the first team in the latter division provided it is not a military combination with one team already in the first division shall be promoted to the first division. Mr .T. Lamb and Father Populaire were elected Honorary Secretaries for the first and second divisions of the League respectively and Mr. G. M. Wenn, Honorary Treasurer of the Calcutta Football League.—A.P.

## BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP.

### FINAL RESULTS IN DRAW.

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The final of the Beighton Hockey Tournament was played this afternoon between the Customs and Xaverians on the Calcutta ground. The meeting produced a fairly keen game and resulted in a draw, score being one all.—A. P.

### SEMI-FINALS.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The semi-finals of the Beighton Hockey Cup competition were played this afternoon. The match between the Lucknow Association and the Xaverians the Local League Champions) of the Calcutta ground proved the centre of attraction. The meeting of the two teams produced delightful hockey and resulted in a win for the Xaverians by one goal to nil. Lucknow were somewhat unlucky in not drawing level. The other match E. B. Railway versus Customs resulted in a win for the Cstoms by one goal to nil. E. B. Railway were the better team on the run of the play. The deciding goal was scored in the first half of the extra period.—A.P.

## BOXING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 2.

Milton Kubes and Gunner Melvin fought another draw to-night over fifteen rounds. The verdict had a mixed reception, majority of audience considering Kubes as the winner. —A.P.

## OOTY RACES.

OOTACAMUND, May 2.

THE GULF PLATE. Distance 5½ furlongs.

Maharajah of Kolhapur's AMRIN 7-5 (car. 7-6) F. Black ..... 1

Maharajah of Kolhapur's RAMBAN 9-2, Aldridge ..... 2

Messrs. Khalaf bin Saif and Ismail Hashum's ZAMILDA, 9-5 Roxburch ..... 3

Mr T R A Wahab's VAGRANT 8-2 Thompson ..... 4

Totes paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 7.

THE WOODCOCK PLATE. Distance 5½ furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's SUGER KILANTI 7-0, S. Black ..... 1

Rajah of Sivaganga's CRIADILLO, 9-12 M Hoyt. ..... 2

Mr M M Hussain's SUGAR BELL, 7-5, M. McQuade ..... 3

Mr. M. Yunu's BLACK ROCK 8-5 D Walker 4

Tote paid: Win Rs. 104. Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 8.

THE WOODCOCK PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ahmad Hazamy's WALHACHIN 7-9 F. Black. ..... 1

Mr. Nugent Grant's SUNNY LADY 9-7 Bullock ..... 2

Rajah of Sivaganga's DURABLE 9-3, M Hoyt 3

Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ, 8-12 Aldridge ..... 4

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 17 Rs. 7 and Rs. 15.—(A P.)

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Distance 5½ Furlongs.

Mr. J S Nicoll's NICARAGUA 9-3 Bulock ... 1

Mr. G A Marsh's CARREMAR 7-3 Black ... 2

Mr. A B Bradshaw's LORD JIM 7-9 Calder 3

Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA 8-1 Thompson 4

Tote paid: Win Rs. 10. Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 7.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5½ furlongs.

Mr. S R A Wahab's SULTAN 8-1 Thompson 1

Mr. Khalif Bin Saif's JOHUR 9-0, Raymond 2

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's DEPARTMENT 7-5, McQuade ..... 3

Maharajah of Kolhapur's MOSCOW 8-7, Aldridge ..... 4

Tote paid: Win Rs. 131. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 6 and Rs. 36.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 5½ Furlongs.

Mr. Deomar's MARKHOR 7-13 Calder ..... 1

Mr M M Talib's SIMBIS 9-0 Harrison ..... 2*

Rajah of Sivagangah's SPECIAL 8-8 Hoyt 2*

Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 5 and Rs. 6.

*Dead heat.

## PRINCE AT RACES.

CAPE TOWN, May 2.

Blustering wind accentuated the thrills of the Prince's motor ride to Simon's Town along narrow paths on a cork-screw-like route and mountainside fringed with sheer drops of hundreds of feet. The Prince visited the race-course at Konilworth and witnessed deadheat for the Prince of Wales's Cup. He hoped to ride the horse himself, but was precluded by bad wrist. He, later, departed from his programme in order to visit General Sir Henry Irkin who is seriously ill at his residence near the race-course.—Reuter's Special.

Before proceeding to Simon's Town, the Prince drove through the coloured quarter and was clearly impressed by the tremendous and spontaneous welcome, employees of stores and factories emerging in their working clothes to greet the Prince. A picturesque contrast was afforded by hundreds of red and black fezzed Moslems and Imams resplendent in their white robes.—Reuter's Special.

## COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, May 2.

The county cricket season opened to-day amidst cold and showery weather everywhere. The following were the closing scores:—

Lancashire vs. Warwickshire (at Manchester):—Lancashire made 283 runs in the first innings, E. Tyldesley and Sharp contributing 78 and 63, respectively. Parsons took 4 for 13.

Leicester vs. Sussex (at Brighton):—Leicester, playing first, compiled a total of 229 runs. King having the distinction of registering the first century of the season with 114. Tate too five, four, forty-four.

Oxford University vs. Middlesex (at Oxford):—Middlesex made 264 runs for 5 wickets top-scorers being Hendren (84) and North (80) not out.—Reuter's Special.

## TENNIS IN ENGLAND.

### LADY CHAMPION BEATEN BY 18-YEAR OLD PLAYER.

LONDON, May 2.

In view of the approach of the Wimbledon season, the surprising defeat of the Lady Champion, Miss McKane, in the final of the Birdhurst Tournament at Croydon, by an 18 year old player, Miss Joan Fry, by 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 is most significant.—Reuter's Special.

## FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 2.

In the Northern Union Rugby League Cup final, Hull Kingston beat Swinton by nine points to five at Rochdae.—Reuter's Special

### LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, May 2.

The following are the results of Association Football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Aston Villa 2, Notts Forest 0. Bury 2, Arsenal 0; Cardiff 0; Preston 0; Everton 1, Leeds United 0; Huddersfield 1, Liverpool 1; Manchester City 1, Tottenham 0; Notts County 0, Birmingham 1; Sunderland 1, Burnley 1. West Bromwich 0, Bolton 0.

Second Division:—Barnsley 0, Manchester United 0; Crystal Palace 0, Oldham 1; Derby 2, Blackpool 2; Fulham 1, Port Vale 1; Hull 0, South Shields 1; Leicester 4, Stockport 0; Portsmouth 5, Bradford City 0; Sheffield Wednesday 0, Clapton 0; Southampton 3, Coventry 0; Wolverhampton 1, Middlesbrough 0.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Brentford 1, Bournemouth 2; Brighton 3, Norwich 1; Millwall 2, Gillingham 0. Newport 3, Merthyr 0; Queens Park Rangers 3, Southend 1; Reading 4, Bristol Rovers 1; Swansea 2, Exeter 1; Swindon 3, Bristol City 0; Watford 0, Charlton 0.

(Northern Section):—Ashington 2, Southport 0. Durham 6, Barrow 0; Halifax 1, Bradford 3; Lincoln 4, Crewe 1; New Brighton 1, Darlington 0; Rotherham 1. Chesterfield 3; Walsall 1, Hartlepools 1; Wigan 4, Tranmere 0; Accrington 1, Wrexham 0.

The match between Plymouth and Aberdare was not played and the match between Rochdale and Grimsby was played yesterday.

LONDON, May 2.

Third Division Northern Section.—Accrington 1, Wrexham 0.

## BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION.

### A MINISTER'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the four articles Mr. Bhopatkar has written as a review of the last Bombay Council Session. I am making no attempt whatsoever to criticise the voluminous and learned contribution; but I feel constrained to say that his masterpieces would have carried more conviction had they not been tinged, in every line, with an undisguised attempt, more to advertise the achievements of the Swaraj party and the Independents. My main object, however, is to meet the criticism which has been hurled against some of my departments, and which, therefore, affects me personally as one of the Ministers. It is no difficult task, while reading the articles, to discover that much of what has been laboured out in them can be easily met and answered; and no doubt Mr. Bhopatkar himself would be the first to admit that he is not infallible. It must, however, be understood in the clearest terms that I write this not in my official capacity, nor with the authority of the Government, nor even with the acquiescence of my two Hon. colleagues, whom, as a matter of fact, I have not consulted while writing this. What I say must be taken as my personal opinion and only to the extent to which the articles make allusions to the Minister in the abstract, and to my own departments.

I will take the first article and quote the following words of Mr. Bhopatkar, which, I think, are unfair and cannot be passed unchallenged. He says: "Moreover the Ministers of Bombay Government seem to forget the functions which they are expected to discharge under the Government of India Act. Instead of standing by the side of the Nationalists in the assertion of the dignity and self-respect of the popular view, they only too often demean themselves to act as the paid whips of the official benches. They appear more to minister to the high-handed and bureaucratic policy of the Government than to the wants and wishes of the people at large." This is too sweeping and too general to be understood. I wish Mr. Bhopatkar had quoted specific instances of the misdeeds and misdemeanours of the Ministers which he appears so readily to imagine. He would, I hope, be charitable enough at least to acknowledge that the Ministers too can have an honest political creed of their own. It is, I am sure, quite as evident to the opposition benches, by which I mean, according to Mr. Bhopatkar. the Swarajists and the Independents, as to H. E. himself, who has elected them, that the Ministers are not drawn from the ranks and files of that party. Nor do they themselves ever give either the Swarajists or the Government the impression that they have risen from amongst the opposition party, or that they rely on a following from it. It is, therefore, natural, I allow, on the part of Mr. Bhopatkar to find himself surprised at the fact that the angle of vision of the Ministers and the opposition party is not the same. Mr. Bhopatkar, therefore, overstates the case when he asserts that the Ministers do not command the confidence of the House (he means a section of the House) called the Swarajists If so, it is not because they are not worthy of it, but because the Swaraj party is not pleased to give its confidence to any one outside their creed, and that is, I think, where they fail as practical politicians. The Ministers, on their part, are not inconsiderably surprise to find that the Swarajists never can discern anything reasonable in Government which they can support, although I suppose that some of them not seldom regret that they cannot go with Government, on a division, because that would be against the politics of the party. Mr. Bhopatkar is quite welcome to lay claims for his Independents and Swarajists *bloc*, to whatever exaggerated importance he likes. I will not quarrel with him. I myself hold some of them in high esteem. I should only like to remind him that the House does not consist of his bloc of thirty-five, nor are they the only elected representatives of the people of this Presidency. He may quarrel with the electors for daring to exercise their right to choose their representatives against his wishes, but the fact remains that he and his party including the Independents do not form more than thirty-five of the elected representatives of the people.

Despite the many exhaustive definitions of the aims and objects of the Swaraj party, I am afraid it has after all not been defined finally yet. I must admit my idea of it was never so narrow as the temper of the party itself, in the various councils of India, makes it out to be. I might passingly state here without presumption, that long before Mr. C. R. Das announced the formation of the Swaraj party, I had spoken to many a friend of mine of the non-co-operation creed —and I am glad to find that some of them have since been returned to the Bombay Council in different feathers—that rather than waste their time and energies outside, they should enter the Councils, and face the lion in the den; but I had never conceived that they would do so only as obstructionists; for, that seems to be, as we see, and as is admitted by Mr. Bhopatkar himself throughout the articles, the only aim of the party. So definite seems really to be that one aim, viz., opposition for opposition's sake, that, admittedly, whenever divisions have been called for by any individual member either of the non-Brahmin party, or of the "Sind bloc" section, or by any other member of the House, the Swarajists have only too readily gone to the opposition lobby, more on grounds, if I may be permitted to add, vindictive than reasonable, irrespctive of the utility, or of the effects of the subject on the country and its people. And yet Mr. Bhopatkar would claim that it is the Swaraj party alone, and no other shade of political opinion, which can serve the best interests of the country. That being so, any amount of argument to persuade them to any other point of view is indeed in vain. I can fully realise that the one aim for which they are out is to prove the futility of dyarchy. But I may venture to point out that that is possible for one without playing the role the Swaraj party takes pride in playing. What I would suggest, without being supercilious, as I did suggest to the Mahomedan members of the Bombay Council after the election, is that their honourable course of conduct should be to stand firm for the interests of their country, whenever those be at stake; to stand firm, again, when the interests of a community be concerned; and when neither be at issue, to let the mills of Government grind. It must be admitted that whatever be the form, the Government machinery must work until the form is changed. Whatever be the struggle for a change, the Government of a country cannot come to a stand-still in the meanwhile. The "burial" which Mr. Bhopatkar and his party wish to give to dyarchy can be given in a thousand and one ways, easily available, than by illogical tactics.

I would not say political sagacity—for the Swaraj party does not allow that heavy load on their political conscience—but sheer justice should have made Mr. Bhopatkar, who claims to be so fair-minded and closely wedded to the national interests of the country, to pay, once in a way, even an off-hand compliment to the Ministers, who were not deterred by any motives, which are so uncharitably alleged against them, to declare themselves in unequivocal terms against dyarchy. Instead of the compliment, which they deserve, for having expressed themselves so boldly without enjoying the freedom which Mr. Bhopatkar does, but even as the members of the alleged bureaucracy. Mr. Bhopatkar's sense of justice is bold enough to allege that the Ministers fail to stand by the side of the national cause.

The time-honoured principles of governance, adopted and worked under all climes and in all ages, viz., *Riyasat* and *Siyasat*, which broadly translated mean Government and expediency, can never be separated, unless saints undertake to govern the world otherwise. To be brief, some inconsistency must be acknowledged, even by the extremist Swarajists, in their conduct inasmuch as, having separated from the N. C. O's and accepted to join the Councils, they still deny the fact that there is such a thing as Government machinery, which must run under laws, that be, until they are changed. One can understand the anti-spirit in the No-changers, but not in those who have *changed*, and indeed never in the *Independents*. But the latter creed, as Mr. Bhopatkar has amply illustrated, is a mere nomenclature, and does not exist in the Bombay Council. Under the circumstances one can understand Mr. Bhopatkar's language, questioning the patriotic intentions of the Ministers.

Mr. Bhopatkar's statement that "not only none of the Ministers commands the confidence of the House and would retain his seat even for a minute, if the retention or otherwise thereof were guided solely by the votes of the non-official benches", may be pardoned as an argument against dyarchy as a system of Government, which the Ministers themselves have pointed out as an impediment to responsible Government in their minute, since published, to the Reforms Inquiry Committee. But if it is anything more than that, as the insidious phraseology is capable of interpretation, it may be boldly asked, can Mr. Bhopatkar nominate three Ministers, out of the conglomeration of the various politically-minded members of the House, forming the section which Mr. Bhopatkar is peased to admire and advertise, who could pull through with the Government without resigning every twenty-four hours, if the tactics and principles of the party be maintained in the inner cabinet also? I should have thought there was a higher duty which the Swarajists and the other stray adherents, they now and then gather, owed to the country's political advance; and that was to utilise, even as a part of their tactics, the good offices of the Ministers in influencing the cabinet towards the best interests of the country. That object cannot be achieved by glorying in their declamation that the Ministers do not command the confidence (to declare which, at the outset, is to my mind a political blunder) but by strengthening their position in Government. Their support of and confidence in the Ministers, in most matters, alone can accomplish that, even if the latter as practical administrators be not in a position, under dyarchy, to take the stand they would, under a form of Government responsible to the people. The opposition should, in fact, appreciate the services which the Ministers are rendering to the country, by proving that they as well can realise the practical side of administration—a course of conduct which undoubtedly is for the surest advance of the cause of Swaraj. The spirit and the language which Mr. Bhopatkar and others, who think like him, feel advised to show and use is incomprehensible unless there be any postulants on the prowl to step into the shoes of the Ministers. Either the opposition should accept office and face administrative difficulties—not resigning every alternate day—or appreciate whatever the Ministers are able to do in the best interests of the country; or at least not challenge and attribute motives to them, as if patriotism was the monopoly of the opposition.

So far my individual opinion on the generalizations which Mr. Bhopatkar has chosen to venture.

As regards his specific mention of my departments namely, Registration, Agriculture and Excise, I need say very little to show that even there Mr. Bhopatkar is uncharitable, to put it mildly. He says in his second article that the agricultural department is top-heavy and over-manned. From what I could make out, the House desires to see intensive activity in the agricultural responsibilities of the Government. Mr. Bhopatkar would have done me some service if he had pointed out which particular officer was one too many. I have gone through the list very carefully and find that each officer is in his proper place, and a necessary element of the department. If it is a reference, once again, to the proposals of the Retrenchment Committee, they have been considered and answered by Government.

In his reference, though passing it is to the photo-copying system of registration Mr. Bhopatkar treads on the weakest ground of the opposition. In the face of the fact, that the Presidency is pioneering a system which may prove a successful check to forgery and crime connected with document, besides being a distinct step towards retrenchment, which is gradually pushed on in the best interests of the public, the opposition betray that they are not actuated by the best interests of the country, but by those of a few individuals, who may suffer under the retrenchment.. The opposition to photo-copying is one of the instances of blowing hot and cold, which is not unsual from the opposition benches.

His remarks and surprise against me as to how I could subscribe myself to a Resoution which the Government have issued on their Excise Policy, only mark the culmination of his political attitude. One may not wait for a compliment from Mr. Bhopatkar or his friends in creed, but his criticism on this subject is as unfair as it is wanton and ungratifying. I wonder if Mr. Bhopatkar sees 'any good' in the Resolution? Is he really serious and does not honestly believe that the Resolution has not taken a considerable step forward, beyond committing Government to a fixed definite policy, towards prohibition? Does he really think that the admission by Government of a strong public opinion on the question, and of the intrinsic moral value of a policy of total prohibition has no value? Have the advocates of prohibition no estimate of the declaration of Government that they would endeavour to surmount with a serious effort all difficulties, irrespective of the financial and administrative barriers, which stand in the way of the adoption of such a policy? Who can deny the gap which the policy already launched would soon create in the provincial revenues? Should Mr. Bopatkar not stoop a little and congratulate Government for having actually launched without first taking the steps to fill in the gap; and, in that for having gone much further than the Excise Committee itself, who in chapter 15 actually recommend the introduction of taxation before the introduction of any change in the Excise Policy? Has Mr. Bhopatkar noticed the remark, in para 28 of the Resolution that although the question of imposing taxation to meet the loss would require consideration at an earlier date, Government did not think it necessary to make the increased taxation an integral part of their new Excise Policy? Has he paused for a moment, while perusing the long and well-considered Resolution, if he has perused it at all, to notice that Government has gone much further than the recommendation of the Excise Comittee, on the question of the rationing system, which is the basis of the whole policy? Has he any charity left in him to spend a word of appreciation on para 25 of the Resolution, which deals with foreign liquor? I must confess I do not admire the spirit which has dictated Mr. Bhopatkar his para on the Excise Policy. I would advise him, if he has got the better of his heated moments, calmly to read the Resolution para by para, and consider whether it does or does not contain elemets, and a broad path chalked out for the goal to be reached, perhaps earlier than the recommendation of the Excise Committee, who would not bind Government to any time limit. I suppose it is too much to expect Mr. Bhopatkar to be so poor as to do the Ministers some reverence for subscribing to the Resolution. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and it is the jaundiced eye which does not see the fair side of things.

Yours etc.,

A. M. K. DEHLAVI.

Mahableshwar.

April 29.

## CORONER'S COURT.

### "DEATH BY DROWNING."

Bubaji Gopal (35) a Khalasi was suffering from fever for the last four days and at times was getting delirous. On Friday at about 12-30 a.m. he was seen sleeping in his barge lying in the Alexandra Dock. As he was found missing at 3 a.m. a search was made and subsequently, the police were informed who recovered the body floating in the Alexandra Dock a few hours later.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning while in a delirous condition.

## FATAL ACCIDENT IN MILLS.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday touching the death of Ruchiram Matabadal (20) employed in the Currimbhoy Mills to clean carding machine.

The evidence showed that on Friday at about 1-15 p.m. the deceased was found lying unconscious near the carding machine. His skull was broken and was bleeding from the nose. At the time of the accident the deceased was shafting the belting from a loose pulley to a fast one in order to set the carding machine working, and in doing so he was caught between the pulley and the belting and was violently throw down. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## NEW-BORN BABIES FOUND DEAD IN GUTTER.

On Friday at about 2 p.m. while police Constable No. 2689—D was on duty at Surti Mohalla, he found dead bodies of two male new-born babies in a gutter. He removed them to the morgue where an inquest was held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner.

Dr. P. B. Desai, Assistant to the Police Surgeon who made the post-mortem examination stated that on one child there were marks of violence on the heart and lungs. Another child too was born alive but was strangulated. It was in a decomposed condition.

The jury returned a verdict of death by strangulation af the hands of a person unknown to the jury.

## MEDAL AWARD TO MR. PENDHARKAR.

### GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.

To-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. there will be a Special Concert, by Prof. V. B. Pendharkar (proprietor Lajitkaladharsha Natak Mandali), Prof. S. P. Mukerji (famous violonist of Bengal and Prof. R. K. Patwardhan.

There will be a Concert by the well-known Calcutta Musical Party, at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre.

On this occasion medals will be awarded to Prof. Pendharkar and others in appreciation of their services.

Music Lovers should not miss the opportunity of hearng Prof. Pendharkar Mukerji and others. Only a few seats are available. Seats can be reserved at the Baliwalla Theatre.

## PARSEE YOUTH'S UNHAPPY EXPERIENCE.

### LOCKED UP AT NIGHT AND REFUSED BAIL.

At the Girgaum Police Court, Sub-Inspector Rane charged Sorabji Curseiji, a Parsee Electrical Mechanic, with disorderly behaviour in a public place, before the bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mr. Erucbshaw R. Heerjibehedin and Mr. B. S. Turkhad. Mr. Vyas, barrister, appeared on behalf of the accused.

The prosecution case was that on the 9th of April, at about 1 a.m., Police Constable No. 654 saw the accused emerging out of the Babulnath Cross Lane. He was stopped and questioned about his name and whereabouts. The police thought the reply given by him to be not satisfactory, but still allowed him to go. The accused however returned and seized the Police Constable No. 969, who was in uniform and raised his hands.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and made a long statement setting forth his defence. He said that he had given a satisfactory explanation of his presence there—that it was very warm and had gone out for airing. He was allowed to go. Then, as he went a few spaces Police Constable No. 654 came up and abused him. With a view to report his conduct to the Commissioner of Police, he wanted to take the number of the Police Constable, upon which he was arrested and assaulted. He was marched to the Gamdevi Police Station where the bail was refused to him, though offered. He was locked up for the rest of the night. He was even refused water. He complained about this to Inspector. Barns, next morning, and ultimately was released on bail.

After hearing the evidence, the Court delivered the judgment and held that the evidence of the prosecution was not absolutely free from doubt. The policeman stopped the accused, and the latter gave same explanation which satisfied the Constable, as they themselves have admitted that they had allowed the accused to go. What happened after this was very doubtful, and the Court was not satisfied that the accused seized the number of the Police Constable as alleged by the prosecution. Whether the number was seized or whether the accused looked at it, it was very doubtful and therefore the Court gave him the benefit of the doubt to the accused and acquitted him.

A CASE FOR POLICE ENQUIRY.

While concluding the judgment, the Court observed that the accused has made certain astounding allegations in his statement about the treatment he had received at the Gamdevi Police Station. But that being outside the province of the Court, their Worships left that matter in the hands of the proper authorities to investigate into.

## BOMBAY CINEMA PROPRIETOR IN TROUBLE.

### SERVANT FINED RS. 50.

At the Girgaum Police Court before the Hony. Presidency Magistrates Mr. B. S. Turkhad and Mr. E. R. Heerjibaredin Sergt. Power charged one Mahomed Sayad Abdulla with disorderly behaviour in a public place.

Mr. Kantilal C. Thakore, pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. Vyas Bar-at-law, appeared for the witness.

The evidence in this case was that Sergt. Power received certain information, in consequence of which he went to the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. There he found the accused and two others were creating a row. The tea-shop in the premises of the Globe Cinema was the scene of the occurrence. The accused's master owed certain moneys to the shopkeeper. He went there accompanied by the accused and several others and demanded his money. On the money being refused, the accused and others pelted stones inside the shop and damaged the articles in the shop. On the shopkeeper closing the doors, the accused and others were trying to break open the doors with pieces of timber. At this stage, the police arrived on the scene and arrested the accused, his master, Abdulla Jusab Kassam and another man and charged them as above.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. His defence was that he went to the shop to prevent his master from making further damage.

The accused's master having been declared to be a lunatic by the Police Surgeon the case against him was withdrawn by the Police.

The accused before the Court was convicted, on the evidence. The accused and his companies had done considerable damage to the shop, and therefore the maximum fine of Rs. 50 was inflicted on him.

### FINED FOR NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Meshir Khan Ind Khan was charged with rash and negligent driving and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, stated that on the evening of March 20th last, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the fourth Presidency magistrate was being driven in his car towards the southern end of Queen's Road. Near the show rooms of Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji and Sons, Mr. Khandawalla noticed a private carriage coming in front of his car. Simultaneously, the accused, a taxi driver, who was driving his car ahead of the private victoria, suddenly pulled up without giving any warning to the traffic behind.

Mr. I. S. Haji who defended the accused contended that his client signalled to the on coming traffic before he stopped his car.

The magistrate convicted the accused on evidence and fined him Rs. 50 remarking that cases of such a nature were frequently occurring which called forth deterrent punishment.

## LUCKNOW MUNICIPALTY;

### TO PRESENT ADDRESS TO LALA LAJPATRAI.

LUCKNOW, May 3.

At yesterday's meeting of the Lucknow Municipal Board there was a prolonged discussion over the resolution regarding the presentation of an address to Lala Lajpat Rai on his coming visit to Lucknow. With a few exceptions the Municipal Commissioners in Lucknow are Swarajists and it was mostly Swarajists who took part in the debate. Babu Beni Singh first moved the resolution for the presentation of an address. The motion was strongly opposed by Pandit Jagannath Sukul who maintained that Lala Lajpat Rai was coming to Lucknow on the invitation of the Hindu Sabha and for the cause of Hindu Sangathan. The Lucknow Municipal Board should not directly or indirectly encourage any sectarian movement.

Pandit Harkaran Nath, M. L. A., and Syed Zahur Ahmed also opposed the resolution. Chowdhury Kaliquzzaman, Chairman, regretted that a resolution of this kind was moved at the present time. In the end, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover. Sometime afterwards Babu Bhubaneswari Varma (Swarajist) moved another resolution on the same subject. The resolution was again strongly opposed and after a heated discussion the motion was put to vote and pressed to a division. Eight members voted for and seven voted against the resolution. Almost all Muslim members remained neutral.—A. P.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, lecture on "Open Road to Swaraj" at Congress House, 6-30 p.m., Maulana Shaukat Ali to preside.

WEDNESDAY, May 6.

Public meeting of the tenants of Bombay to protest against the New Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 P.M. (S. T.) Mr. Vithalbhai Patel will preside.

THURSDAY, May 7.

Intermediate M.B, B.S. Exam. and B.Sc. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

### MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

The following are the hours of arrival departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | A.M |
| Punjab Mail | 10 45 | 12 30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 12 6 | 21 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7 0 | 15 45 |
| Madras Mail | 6 45 | 22 30 |
| Poona Mail | 11 30 | 15 15 |
| Inter III Poona Express | 12 26 | 14 15 |
| Poona Express | 19 55 | 7 45 |
| Delhi and Lucknow Exp | 9 0 | 21 00 |
| Madras Fast Passenger | 21 55 | 5 20 |

### BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. I., will play at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m., (S. T.).

### GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library to-day (Monday) the 4th May 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

### PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the Municipal Corporation Hall.

### GLOBE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Elocution and Prize Distribution gathering of the above school will come off on Sunday next (10th inst.) at 4-45 p.m. at the school premises, 317 Frere Road, Fort.

### DAMODAR THACKERSEY MOOLJI DISPENSARY.

During the month of March 1925, 1725 patients of which 1500 males 223 were females including gebildren were treated in this dispensary (at Ripon Road).

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 6th instant) at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.) at the Congress House, 225, Girgaum Back Road.

### MURUD TALUKA LOK-SABHA.

The Annual General Meeting of the Murud Taluka Lok-Sabha (Janjira State) will be held at Murud (on the 8th inst.) under the presidency of Mr. P. V. Pendse, pleader, All are cordially invited to attend.

### THE NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League and the National Convention Samiti, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will speak on "The Open Road to Swaraj" at "The Congress House" Girgaum Back Road to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Moulana Shaukat Ali will preside.

### INTER SCIENCE EXAM. RESULTS.

In the results of the above examination given in our issue of Friday last the name of Miss Keskar S. Navalkar was inadvertently omitted from the list of the candidates who passed the examination in "Pass Class".

### RAJOOJI BALOOJI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the above charitable institution during the month of April 1925 was 1237; including males 419; females 339 and Children 479; and the Daily average attendance was 47.9. There were 224 new admissions.

### ETH FATECHAND RAWALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

In the above Free Dispensary at Barbhai Mohlla conducted by Dr. C. N. Pherwani the total number of patients treated in the month of April last was 1423 of which 765 were males 274 females 384 children. The Dispensary is open to all communities.

### SWRAJ DISPENSARY MATUNGA.

In the above dispensary conducted by Dr. C. N. Perwani total number of patients treated in the month of April 1925 was 169 of which 71 are males, 36 females and 62 children.

A meeting of the Patrons family subscribers and sympathisers of the "Service Scheme" of the above sanitary will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. in the premises of the above dispensary.

### PROF. MODIVALA'S LECTURE.

Prof. Shapurjaw Hormasji Modivala, M.A., Principal, Baha'din College, Junagadh, who has been appointed the Government Fellowship Lecturer for the current year will deliver the fifth of his series of five public lectures on "Parsi History" at the Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institute, (1st Floor), 209 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Wednesday the 6th inst. instead of to-day.

### A BENEFIT SHOW.

On the 26th ultimo benefit show was given at Rajapur by the Great Indian Ladies Circus in aid of the Konkan Muslim Education Society Rajapur. Before the play was over, a gold medal was presented by the Society at the hands of Mr. Limaye who while delivering it congratulated the Circus Co. for its liberality and the members the Society for their vigorous efforts in the spread of education among the Muslims and wished them every success.

The following is the monthly return of Patients attending the Khetwadi Free Homoeopathic Dispensary at "Anu Nivas." 2nd Panuswadi, Bombay, for the month of April 1925:—

Attendance was as under

| Caste. | Males. | Females. | Children. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindus | 604 | 353 | 206 |
| Non-Hindus | 3 | nil. | nil. |
| Total | 94 | 353 | 206 |

Total attendance was 1165 and the Daily average was 38.23.

### WOMEN'S BRANCH OF SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

On Tuesday the 28th ultimo ladies' social Gathering for the purpose celebrating Vasantassav (The Spring Festival) was held at the Damodhar Thakersey Mulji Hall at Parel, under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay. About 60, women belonging to various communities were present, Mrs. Indirabai Sahasrabudhe was voted to the Chair. The principal speaker of the day Mrs. Maltibai Gupte, B.A. who addressed the ladies assembled on "Girls' Education" brought home to the audience the present defective method of educating girls. The speaker explained that the mothers' duty does not end by mearly sending their daughters to schools. Generally the education at present imparted to the girls in schools, it is necessary that they should have some knowledge regarding cleanliness, tidiness, and rearing up of children; and it is the duty of the mothers to see that their girls obtain such knowledge. The speaker further emphasied the necessity of physical exercise for girls and advised the mothers to see that facilities for physical training are provided to their daughters in schools by the school authorities.

Mrs. Ramabai Naik one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Mandal requested the ladies to become the members of the Mandal and to take active interest in its activities.

### PATHE CINEMA.

Harold Lloyd makes the world laugh and there is no geographical limit to his fame as a fun-maker. Wherever his joyful bispectacled countenance appears on the screen it is a signal for hilarity. "Bumping into Broadway" is another of his films worth seeing.

The next of interest on the programme is the short and complete story pictures which are indeed clever and interesting. Each picture shows the mystic Chinese Cook employed in the household where Corinne Grant lives. Through his kindly offices, his vivid picturings of what her life would be in varying circumstances, with different men, in different occupations, the girl in this story is enabled to choose her best course in life. Whenever the girl has a problem to solve, an offer of marriage, or of work—she steals to the room where Wong sits meditating, and he shows her the future in the magic sands. To the wondering eyes of the girl there appears on the sand surface in living pictures, herself, her friends ,the things that would happen. So she sees ahead what "Her dangerous path" will be, and chooses which of many alternatives she will dare to do in life.

### DADAR CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The seventh Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held in the last week, at the Kumbharwada Municipal Marathi School Hall, (Dr. Dadarkar's Building) Dadar, Mr. P. A. Karnik presiding. After reading the minutes of the last meeting held on 18th May 1924, the Committee's Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1925 were then placed before the Meeting and unanimously adopted.

The Report stated that the Society had at the commencement of the year under report 135 members on the Roll and the paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,149. During the year the number of members increased to 150 and the paid-up share capital at the end of the year stood at Rs. 2,600, thereby showing an increase of 15 members and Rs. 451 in the share capital. The amount of total deposits with the Society from members and non-members amounted to Rs. 1,100. The Report further stated that during the year under review, Loans to the extent of Rs. 5,070 were advanced to members on personal security asagainst Rs. 2,890 in the previous year. After deducting sundry expenses made during the year and making a provision for liabilities such as interest on deposits etc. the Society made a net profit of Rs. 447-2-0 out of which Rs. 132-12-11 were transferred to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 100 were paid as honorarium to the Secretary and Rs. 50 were set aside for dividend equalization Fund. The total Reserve Fund of the Society now stands at Rs. 441-10-0

The meeting then declared a dividend of 6 per cent. and elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year.

### V. P. MANDAL'S SCHOOL, POONA.

The third annual Social gathering of the V. P. Mandal's Schools, Rasta-peth Poona, came off on the 30th ultimo. The prize distribution ceremony was held, on the Tennis ground of Sirdar Mudhyar, under the presidentship of Dr. Naidoo, Vice-President of the Poona Municipality. The proceedings, were opened by Mr. R. G. Duniakhe, a teacher of the institution. While introducing, the president, to the assembly, he gave a short report of the Mandal's Schools, he said that the schools had made a fair progress so far as instruction was concerned, but the schools, could not prosper and could not come up to the level of other institutions, in the town, until and unless the wants of the English school, such as (1) the students' library (2) the teachers' library (3) and the decent laboratory, were furnished by public contributions and donations; he urged the people to lend their helping hand and to remove, the long-felt wants in the near future. Prayers and Songs, were gone through, The dialogues, prepared, for the occasion were excellent.

Dr. Naidoo then impressed upon his non-brahmin friends that though the managers of the Schools were Brahmins, they (Non-Brahmins), should not be backward, in helping the institution but should come forward, with a willing hand to assist it in every possible way and thus encourage, the V. P. Mandal, in all respects.

## "SOCIAL INTEGRITY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was a delight to read your bold and instructive leader an "Social Integrity" this morning. I trust members of the Assembly like Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Hari Gour will take up the question. I hope too that comrade Tairsee will devote some time to his old hobby only he will not confine his attention to Bhatia widows.—Yours, etc.

A VICTIM.

## A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of the leaders of your popular journal kindly enlighten me whether the India News Service and Information Bureau Ltd. Hindustan House, George-Wilhelmstrasse 7-11 Berlin-Halensee, Germany, established some time ago by some philanthropic Indians for advising and helping Indian students, travellers, industrialists and other still exists? A couple of years ago a letter from the secretary of this bureau containing useful information for Indian students had appeared in the 'Bombay Chronicle' and on writing to him he had sent me a bulletin of general information. I had again written to him over two and a half months ago and had sent him a prepaid cable about a week ago but have hitherto received from him no reply to either and hence this query. Hoping to be obliged with information.—Yours, etc.

HOPEFUL.

April, 29.

## RENT ACT BILL.

### MISERIES OF TENANTS.

### ANOTHER PROTEST MEETING.

As the New Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925, which has been recently submitted to the Select Committee, contains no provision for the restriction of the rents of non-residential premises the tenants of such premises have been subjected to intolerable hardships by their Landlords, and hundreds of merchants and traders have been compelled to wind up their business. In consequence of this, it is proposed to bring to the notice of the Government once again the clamour and the unbearable miseries of the tenants and also to urge the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to bring forward a Bill for the protection of the tenants of non-residential premises. A public meeting of the tenants will therefore be held, under the auspices of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, on Wednesday (the 6th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Many well known speakers will address the meeting, Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel presiding. The tenants of both Residential and Non-residential premises are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

### ENROLMENT OF NEW VOTERS.

Mr. Jethalal V. Vora, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Nationalist, Municipal Party asks us to publish the following appeal to the raepayers of Bombay.

Friends,—Here is a matter which calls for your immediate attention and prompt response. An advertisement has been appearing in certain local papers since the 1st of May, from the Municipal Commissioner, in connection with the preparation of lists of voters for the next Municipal Elections, which will take place in January 1926. The Municipal Commissioner has, with the laudable desire of making the voters' lists as complete and accurate as possible, given you an extra opportunity of enlisting your names as voters on the Municipal Election Roll. Under the law, he was bound to give this opportunity to you only in October next. The old lists of voters of each ward are available for inspection in every Municipal office, and it is up to you to apply to the Municipal Commissioner for including your names in your respective ward list, if it is not already entered therein.

The old Municipal Roll, which was prepared in the year 1922, according to the extended franchise (under which every person paying at least ten rupees as monthly house rent, was entitled to a vote), contains only 67 thousand voters out of a total population of 12 lacs. This means that only 5 out of every 100 persons have a right of vote. For a city like Bombay, where it is hardly possible to get a room at a monthly rental of less than rupees ten, this ratio of the voters to the total poulation is undoubtedly far too below what it ought to be. In other words, heaps of applications for enrollment of new voters should be pouring in from every nook and corner of the city, now that the opportunity has been given by the Municipal Commissioner. The applications are required to contain the following information:—

1. Name of the applicant.
2. Age. (Persons below the age of 21 are entitled to vote).
3. Qualifications:—any person paying a monthly house rent of rupees ten or more, whether as a tenant or a sub-tenant, can have a right of vote. Any firm company, board of trustees, or other association or corporate body, which pays a similar rent, can also become a voter through its representative. A copy of one month's bill of the house rent, should also be sent as a documentary proof of tenancy.
4. Address:—Besides the name of the street and the ward, the number of the building must also be specified. The numbers of buildings and not the names thereof, are entered in the Municipal Roll. Last time a large number of applicants were not enrolled as voters, because they omitted to write the numbers of their buildings.

The Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, which aims 'inter alia' at the preservation of the civic rights and privileges of the inhabitants of Bombay, without distinction of caste. colour or creed, will supply printed forms of application and the necessary information, guidance and help in this matter. These forms can be had at the Party's office at Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, West. Girgaum. or from the members of the Party representing the various wards in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

I also appeal to the local congress committees, volunteers, teams, clubs, associations, and other public bodies, to whom every possible facility will be supplied by the Party, to assist us in the enrollment of new voters.

The time is short. The applications will be received only upto 31st May 1925. Do not miss this opportunity by delay from any cause whatsoever.

Yours truly,
JETHALAL, V. VORA,
Honourary Secretary.
The Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party.

### BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The following private Scholarships will be available from July, 1925: 1. One Scholarship of Rs. 80 per month tenable for two years for an M.Sc. in Botany who wishes to continue research in Plant Physiology for the degree of D.Sc. Offered by Rao Sahib Krishna Pal Singhji of Awagarh. 2. Three scholarships each of Rs. 25 a month tenable for two years for Science graduates who wish to study Botany for their M.Sc. Degree. Offered by Thakur Kalyan Singhji of Birpura and Thakur Umrao Singhji of Utsar, through Rao Sahib Krishna Pal Singhji of Awagarh.

Applications for the scholarships should reach the Pro. Vice-Chancellor on or before the 10th of June, 1925.

## OUTSTANDING GRIEVANCE.

### GOVT'S APATHY TOWARDS MILL INDUSTRY

### INDIAN MERCHANTS' DEMANDS.

The first quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Saturday at 3-30 p.m. at the Chamber's Office, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna presiding.

MR. SETHNA'S SPEECH.

The President in his opening speech said *inter alia*:—

The function of a Chamber of Commerce is mainly to devote its attention to questions of general public importance to the commercial community and see that these questions are not dealt with and disposed of in a manner which would affect the commercial community adversely. They can thus prevent definite harm being done to trade and industries and thereby discharge their duties of being watch-dogs for the commercial world. To take just a few instances from the excerpts of the Committee of the Chamber for the last three months showing how your Committee discharged this function, I may mention such items as the External Capital Committee, Increased Import Duties on Cotton Piecegoods in Iraq, Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act. 1894, etc. On the right solution of these questions depends, to a large extent, the future progress of the community and your Chamber took care to voice the Indian commercial opinion on these questions and Government have at least no excuse left that they were not in possession of the real views of the community which was very largely concerned with these questions. The External Capital Committee appointed by the Indian Legislature seems to take its work leisurely, for beyond sending out a questionnaire it does not appear to have done anything more till now. Your Committee while having no objection to the import of foreign capital so far as the sterling borrowings by Government and public bodies are concerned and also to share-capital imported by companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, expressed their opinion that no capital should be imported for industries operating under certain safeguards and restrictions. These safeguards and restrictions were that all foreign individual firms and individuals trading in this country should be required to take out licenses for trading and with regard to Joint Stock Companies at least 50 per cent. of their share capital should have been subscribed by Indians and that a majority of the Directors of a Joint Stock Company should be Indians. While these restrictions will not in any way affect the flow of foreign capital, they will at least ensure that it will not be brought here merely to exploit the resources of this country and that Indians are atleast masters in their own country with regard to trade and industries. Several foreign countries have imposed far more serious restrictions on trading by foreigners within their limits, and it would not be considered inappropriate and out of place if this country with all its noted hospitality to foreigners took steps to prevent any exploitation of the children of the soil.

Your Committee realise that besides the activity as watch-dogs it is also their function to take steps on every occasion possible towards developing trade and industries interests and the interest taken in such questions as packing conditions required by the Railways, Indianisation of the services of the Imperial Bank, Stores Purchase, Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee etc., testify to this side of the. Chamber's activities during the quarter under review I may also remark in passing that the concerted and speedy action taken by the different Chambers of Commerce with regard to unnecessarily harrassing and perhaps vexatious conditions imposed by the Railways for packing and the consequent withdrawal of the rules compleined of is an index both to the salutory effects of concerted action as well as to the good sense displayed by the Railway companies which have evidently come to appreciate the importance of public opinion in a country where democratic institutions have begun to be introduced.

REPEAL OF EXCISE DUTY.

Needless to say your Committee have viewed with grave alarm and anxiety the policy of the Government of India as disclosed in their last Budget statement of ignoring entirely, if not treating with contempt and indifference, the claims of the Bombay Presidency in general and the Bombay commercial community in particular. If there is one outstanding grievance in this country which requires to be redressed sooner than another, it is of course the repeal of the Excise Duty and yet the Government of India deliberately ignored the just claims put forward by representatives of the cotton mill industry which is the premier industry of this Presidency and despite the fact that this industry has yielded to Government in good years a huge income in the form of super-tax, income-tax, etc. and rendered a war-time service of no mean order. Not only were the claims of the cotton industry ignored but the claims put forward on behalf of Bombay for a remission of its Provincial contribution set at naught excepting the tardy and small remission of 22 lakhs which was granted ultimately. Again the persistent fight put up by Bombay commerce and notably by this Chamber's representative. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, in the Indian Legislative Assembly against the financial policy pursued by the Government of India has unfortunately borne no fruits as yet, thanks if I may say so, to the obstinecy on the part of the Government of India. Even the small courtesy of setting apart a day, or even half a day, for the discussion of the two important Bills introduced by Sir Purshottamdas and approved by your Committee was denied.

This Presidency is passing at present through a series of crisis because of the condition of the cotton mill industry. The prosperity or otherwise of cotton mills is a correct barometre indicating the progress made by the Presidency or the set-back it may receive Cotton mills are known to have their cycles of good years and bad years but perhaps never before in their history have they passed through times such as the present. If notwithstanding, more mills have not gone to the wall as on similar previous occasions, it is because during the 'boom' period they were able to lay by large reserves and they are meeting their present deficits from these reserves. Unless a reaction follows these reserves will be seen swept away and a panic might result. For the sake of the Presidency therefore let us hope that the mill industry will once more come back into its own due to the efforts of the very able men at the helm of affairs of the different companies some of whom have devoted their whole lives to this business and have made the cotton mill industry a success in the sense in which very few industries can be called successful.

I may inform the members that the Chamber has now arranged to issue certificates of origin to those merchants who apply to us for the same and which certificates are necessary to enable the merchants to claim the "most favoured nation treatment" in some countries to which their goods have been shipped. I am hoping that this privilege will be availed of largely by Indian merchants who ship goods to distant parts of the world and where such certificates are helpful to them.

Mr. Devidas Madhavji then strongly deprecated the Japanese competition with the textile trade in India which he said was the cause of the present depression in the mill industry.

BADGE OF SLAVERY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee drew attention to the present condition of the mill industry and said it was a shame that India had still to depend on the foreign cloth. The excise duty, he thought, was a badge of slavery. The piecegoods business had enhanced the slavery of India more than anything else. He urged the chamber to appoint a Committee to investigate into the present deplorable condition of the mill industry.

Mr. Morarji Hemraj said most of the mill directors were responsible for the present condition of the mill industry as they were charging exhorbitant commission irrespective of the profits earned by the mills.

Mr Vithaldas D. Govindji then moved the following resolution which was unanimously agreed to.

This meeting resolves to discontinue the Rule under which members can classify themselves in more than one section of trade and the Secretary shall keep a regular register regarding this so that every member may get equal right for standing at the Port Trust Election from the Chamber. Members once decided to classify themselves for any section of trade cannot classify for another without special reason for doing so and the decision over such special reasons shall be in the hands of the Committee.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## BOXING AT CALCUTTA.

### KUBES AND MELVIN DRAW.

### ANOTHER CLOSE FIGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The boxing programme at the Empire Theatre attracted a large attendance which went away well satisfied with the evening's entertainment. Besides the big fifteen round match between Milton Kubes and Gunner Melvin, there was an interesting ten rounds encounter in which Robin Neil faced Wal Gurnett who recently figured in a Bombay show. Neil started well but deteriorating a little later gave his opponent a chance to pile up the points. Not to be beatch however he rallied strongly in the closing stages and won a well deserved verdict. In this fight there was a great deal of clinching which mars true important fights nowadays.

The big fight of the evening ended in a draw although I certainly thought that Kubes had won fairly decisively though not by much. As the fight progressed it was evident that Melvin was out for the k. o. and it was only Kubes' superb defence which helped him to evade the heavy rights and jolts sent over by his bulkier opponent. Melvin had the advantage of nearly two stone and he made use of this by boring Kubes against the ropes.

The Bombay man made good use of an accurate left following up with rights to the body. He seemed to concentrate more on the body and under the circumstances that was his only chance of spread eagling his opponent who possesses a particularly hard jaw. The Gunner scored at close quarters with jolts and cross-counters over Kubes' arm. The last round found Melvin rushing his man to the ropes the verdict of a draw earning for each man a hearty applause, although it was generally thought that the lighter man's science should have gained him the victory.

## THE LATE WALTER HEARNE.

Walter Hearne, whose death was announced in these columns, some time ago, had his career in first class cricket cut short by an injury to the knee that would not yield to surgical treatment. Under more fortunate circumstances he might have played nearly as long for Kent as his more famous brother, J. T. Hearne did for Middlesex. He also was a right-handed medium-pace bowler with a fair amount of spin, and great accuracy of length. Given his first trial for Kent in 1887, he made little impression, and it was not until five years later that he gained a regular place in the County eleven. He reached the top of his form in 1894 when in first class matches he took 116 wickets—29 in county fixtures—at a cost of 13.24 runs apiece. He had a wonderful spell of success in July, taking, in three successive matches thirteen wickets for 61 runs against Gloucestershire, twelve wickets for 72 runs against Notts, and thirteen for 98 against Surrey.

His position among the leading bowlers of the day seemed assured, but in the following May his knee gave way, so badly that he was kept out of the field for the whole season, and on starting afresh in 1896 he finally broke down against Yorkshire at Leeds. He then became official scorer for Kent—a position he held for the rest of his life. Mr. John Crow, who had scored since 1874, and is now in his 76th year, gave place to him. Walter Hearne was born on January 15, 1864, at Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks

## A NEW PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. John De Sa Bar-at-law has been appointed acting additional Presidency Magistrate and will take his seat to-day on the Magisterial bench at the Mazagaon Police Court.

## "THE GRADGRIND DOCTRINE."

### SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS REPLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your leaderette in the "Chronicle's" issue of this morning regarding my speech to the Indian Staff Association of the Imperial Bank this week is hardly based on an accurate report of what I said at the meeting. To begin with I never said that the staff of the Imperial Bank "were possibly getting too much wages in return for too little work", nor did I ask them "to make good the difference" If the aim of your leaderette is to ridicule the idea of responsibility of employees in commercial and industrial concerns, you may derive the satisfaction of having done that in your leaderette. But that is hardly a fair criticism of what I said in the speech under reference. [Our aim was not to ridicule the idea of responsibility of employees in commercial and industrial concerns—Ed. "B. C."]

2. You come to the conclusion that "Meanwhile the Indian employees of the Bank should give up new fangled notions of a living wage and sweat themselves to the full guage of the salary they obtain". I do not know how this inference is justified from anything that I said at the said meeting. [The tone of his speech was unkind and Sir Purshotamdas did not say anything contrary to coarse ideas of capitalism —Ed. "B. C."]

3. What I pointed out was that Associations of the nature under reference, if they contained as one of their aims and objects a method of ensuring that the employer would also get adequate return for the remuneration paid by him to the staff, the same would command more confidence from both the employer and the public. I have still to know that of all the banking and other institutions in the country the Imperial Bank pay less than a living wage to their staff, clerks included. That the Imperial Bank should pay more wages and provide better facilities for their staff is a suggestion which would always remain with any set of employees of the Bank. You perhaps have other grievances, (real and imaginary) of the Indian public in mind which you cannot very well bring to bear on the speech that I delivered, and all that I wish to point out is that you have thought fit to grossly distort what little I said at the meeting. Whilst nobody is opposed to any justifiable aspirations of Indians in any walk of life, I think you may well take to heart the very salutory advice of Lala Harkishen Lal in his inaugural speech at the opening ceremony of his Bank. You printed this speech in your issue of the 29th instant and I will quote the following therefrom for your careful consideration, and almost study, if I may say so. Lala Harkishen Lal said that

> "our greatest enemy is not the preacher, nor the politician, but the Economic sophist, who tries to establish conflict between the rural and the urban, between the employer and the employee, between the handworker and the brainworker, between the producer and the consumer, between the owner and the transporter, between the buyer and the seller, and so on between the various links of the chain of our national life."—Yours etc.

PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

Navsari Chambers, Outram Road,
April 30th, 1925.

[We have had no idea whatever of grossly distorting "what little Sir Purshottamdas said at the meeting". Lala Harkishanlal's observations are of so sententious a character that they cannot be presented as affording explicit support to Sir Purshotamdas' concession that "nobody is opposed to any justifiable aspiration of Indians in any walk of life". The best judge of a speech is the audience, not the speaker, and Sir Purshottamdas knows less of the impression he created than we do.—Ed. "B. C."]

## JOURNALIST ARRESTED IN MORVI STATE.

### ALLEGED OBJECTIONABLE ARTICLES.

According to a message received by the "Hindustan" Bombay, from its Vankaner correspondent, Mr. Nandlal Vanechand Daftari, the Morvi correspondent of the "Hindustan", has been arrested by the Morvi state police for writing "objectionable articles" in the "Hindustan". The Morbi state police searched his house, when a private printed diary of the "Swarashtra" paper was found therein. It is said that there are given in the diary many facts and figures concerning the administration of the Morvi state. On being asked where he got the facts and figures, he is said to have divulged the name of a clerk in the Accounts Department of the state.

It is said that Mr. Daftari is reported to be acting in a strange way. His mental condition was not found to be good, and he has been kept in the Sir Vaghji Hospital under police surveillance.

It is further said that Mr. Daftari instead of keeping the diary at Ranpur kept it with himself. He was on the point of sending it to Ranpur when his arrest was brought about.

The Vankaner correspondent adds that Mr. Daftari used to supply materials from his diary not only to "Hindustan" but also to several papers of Kathiawar and Bombay, occasionally.

## A MARBLE OBELISK ERECTED.

### ECHO OF MOPLAH REBELLION

MADRAS, May 2.

In memory of the Police Officers and men who fell in the last Moplah Rebbellion a marble obelisk has been erected at Calicut in the District Police Office Compound. It has been erected at the cost of the Officers of the Department and the policemen of the District.—A. P.

# RUGBY

CARS

Price Rs. 2,750

*with self-starter*

28-30 *miles per gallon*

# FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: 'DIAMOTO'
Telephone: No. 21717.

## "FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

You have a duty to your Dependents. PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the

## BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Established 1908.)
67, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

## MYSORE PIG IRON.

**Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply SALES OFFICER, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 1st Floor, Rustom Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.**

## Godrej Makes three things, Safes, Soaps and Boiled Oil.

**SAFES:**—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

*FOR SAFES write to*

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co., PAREL, BOMBAY.

**SOAPS:**—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it" —Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.

**BOILED OIL:**—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

*FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to*

## Godrej Oil and Soap Co.,

SURTI MOHOLLA

DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

## BOULTON

WATER ELEVATORS.

The wonderful new machine for raising water from wells. No valves, no pipes no need to descend the well for fixing. It is so simple that a cooly can fix it.

## HEATLY & GRESHAM

LIMITED, ENGINEERS.

204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

9

## TILES & MARBLES

**Our quality Defy Competition.**

## SAJAN & CO.,

**4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.**

## DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 25 years).

CELEBRATED ITS SILVER JUBILEE THIS YEAR UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF MERCHANT-PRINCES, LEADERS OF THOUGHT AND EDUCATION.

The Institution under the sole direction of its Founder and Principal has done pioneer work in introducing for the First Time in India Courses in Specialised Banking, Specialised Secretarial Work, Specialised Accountancy and Specialised Insurance (Marine Fire and Life) as the result of his numerious journeys to Europe and to the Colleges and Universities there.

The fact that a Scholar has been successfully trained in DAVAR'S COLLEGE has always been accepted by businessmen all over India, Burma and Ceylon as a hall mark of perfection.

Prospectus on application to the Principal, Great Western Building Apollo Street, Bombay.

Better buy, all-Standard

## GORICKE BICYCLE.

*For particulars apply to*

DHAWAN BAWA & Co., Ltd.

201, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

## HIDES -- HIDES -- HIDES

Buying for cash, credit open in Calcutta. Wire 5th Ed. offers and delivery to A. DELESTRE, 15, Cavour, FLORENCE. (Italy).


The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1925.

## OVERTURES.

Mr. C. R. Das's address at Faridpur is disappointing because of its manner of subservient conciliation. While we recognise the merits of his speech, we cannot get over the fact that he is engrossed in the desire for some rough scheme of settlement, and the alternating ascents of his speech are meant probably more for the benefit of Lord Birkenhead than of Indian politicians. His speech is a gesture of peace, but while he technically adheres to essentials, the purport of his speech creates the illusion that he is prepared to be content with some generous completion of Lord Reading's mission even if it is short of responsible government. Mr. Das has spoken with two voices. To the British Government he addresses what seems almost a despairing appeal and he flourishes before them the ultimate issue of civil disobedience as the return of their obstinacy. We would nevertheless point to the mitigation of national demand as a bait for British response. To Indians he gives a "vivid idea" of the advantages involved in India remaining as a part of the Empire; if progress is slow, he would repeat the stale consolation of die-hards that "a few years are nothing in the history of a nation provided the foundation of Swaraj is laid at once and there is a real change of heart both in the rulers and in the subject". While we appreciate the conditions, let us realise the fallacy of a few years being "nothing" in the history of a nation. It all depends on the period in which the delay is calculated. While the great war was on or while in the tale of history nations fought for liberty, there was no counsel about a few years being an immaterial element. It is the argument of vested interests to say that a few years do not count; at any rate there is no comfort in it for people who strive for unconditional freedom. Mr. Das is stirred with a slight glimpse of "political sagacity" when he exaggerates the importance of Lord Reading's visit and declares thus:—"If I were satisfied that the present Act has transferred any real responsibility to the people,—that there is opportunity for self-realization, self development and self-fulfilment under the Act—I would unhesitatingly co-operate with the Government and begin the constructive work within the Council Chamber." To this the Britisher has only one reply to give. He means the welfare of India and if Mr. Das is not satisfied with the efforts made for the transfer of responsibility, it is because people of his intelligence and character have not co-operated with Government to draw out the goodwill of the British. Though the official argument is piffle, they are likely to make much of it when we ask for a change of heart—a cardiac phenomenon Mr. Das has perceived all round to our disbelief. We are afraid Mr. Das is expecting too much, though he confines the solid sense of his speech to the futility of gestures and the sentiment of it to a chance of fairplay by the British Government. Where he inferentially suggests the possibility of co-operation under the Reform system, he is far too speculative but if Lord Birkenhead wants the facility of goodwill he can depend upon Mr. Das to press a measure of liberal reform for the acceptance of the people.

In his exposition of the genesis of revolutionism and the inappropriateness of violence in the country, Mr. Das is both convincing and superb. He recalls the history of revolutionary crime and traces it to the sordid provocations of the British Government. The repudiation of violence has become an established common-place in India, but it is not enough. For success there must be the national sanction of the people because the British Government are not going to be juggled out of their unjust trade-privileges in India without a struggle. In 1924-1925, the Empire sold in India goods worth Rs. 154 crores mostly manufactured. A self-governing India would follow the means of diminishing the export of her raw materials and augmenting the capacity of internal production. Any settlement short of such discrimination cannot be satisfactory and the British Government, with its vast scheme of outdoor relief, is likely to resist the natural ambitions of the Indian people. These ruthless facts of economic necessity are implicit in any settlement and Mr. Das seems to minimise them in his call for a change of heart; indeed he thinks there is a change of heart in the air There is no basis for any such tired assumptions, and until there is the force of an effective sanction we cannot draw too much upon the future. It is a shuffle of coaxing and cajolery Mr. Das pairs off Indo-British obligations in a light manner:—"In the first place, the Government should divest itself of its wide discretionary powers of constraint, and follow it up by proclaiming a general amnesty of all political prisoners. In the next place the Government should guarantee to us the fullest recognition of our right to the establishment of Swaraj within the commonwealth, in the near future, and that in the meantime till Swaraj comes a sure and sufficient foundation of such Swaraj should be laid at once. What is a sufficient foundation is and must necessarily be a matter of negotiation and settlement—settlement not only between the Government and the people as a whole, but also between the different communities not excluding the European and Anglo-Indian communities, as I said in my presidential speech at Gaya. I must also add that we on our part should be in a position to give some sort of undertaking that we shall not by word, deed, or gesture, encourage the revolutionary propaganda and that we shall make every effort to put an end to such a movement." The Britisher would say that the minor demand of amnesty must be restricted and that the major demand of the "fullest recognition for our right to the establishment of Swaraj within the Commonwealth" is already there. What if race-contempt and the oppression of Asiatics in three continents continued; there is the demand of an unenforceable assurance by Mr. C. R. Das about "recognition" which Britain, an adept in pledges, is not likely to grudge. Meanwhile let us remind him of his own words in 1923 uttered after a declaration of correct disbelief in British professions against coloured nations:—"The real sanction of national activity is the power of the people. The task of the Indian National Congress for the next two or three years is the creation of that sanction which no bureaucracy can disobey. This sanction is created when the people of the country are prepared for civil disobedience."

We presume Mr. Das has set his heart upon the release of political prisoners and a compromise as to reforms provided they are hitched on to some automatic process towards fulfilment. While we see the diplomacy of it at the present juncture, we must say that the country will not rest in peace with any four-anna scheme of plausible reforms, and we may in passing point out that the key-principle of the Convention scheme is to retain for India the power of automatic change, and if there is a blending of ideas on one side and the development of sanctions on the other, the prospect would be clearer. After holding out the olive branch for a mildewed project of settlement, Mr. Das harks back to Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme. He gives a respite to the British Government when he should have unfolded a scheme of action; for we regretfully discredit the prospects of concession from Britain while work in India is flagging and counsels become divided. Mr. Das has given a temporising scheme of peace—in the tone of defeatism just when he should have tirelessly appealed for a spell of work joining up the best elements of Swarajists, Conventionists and orthodox Congressmen.

## INDIA'S PURCHASES OF GOLD.

Our readers are aware that in the prolonged controversy over the question whether England should or should not return to the Gold Standard that has been going on in financial circles in London for the past twelve months, the heavy purchases of gold by India have been very much commented on, and fears have been openly expressed that this will delay the day when England can return to the Gold Standard and a free Gold market. This anxiety has once more found expression in certain remarks on return to Gold made in the Commons by Sir Frederick Wise, who is reported by Reuter to have said that "India was the kernel of the whole affair because Indians were the people who were buying gold and they would naturally continue to buy gold if the rupee kept at the present level above the sterling and the dollar." The speaker evidently refers to the present Sterling Exchange of 1s. 6d. which is 2d over the pre-war par and consequently tempts hoarding in India by making gold look cheaper in terms of rupees as compared with its pre-war price We have been agitating in this country for a return to the pre-war parity because the higher exchange of to-day does serious harm to the producer, whether occupied in agriculture or in industries in this country, but Government have so far always turned a deaf ear to all Indian representations on the subject. It is only when the shoe begins to pinch England in any way that we can hope for justice to us in this matter, and it is, therefore, some consolation to feel that informed opinion in England is beginning to see that putting the rupee at a higher parity to gold than it was in pre-war days is not a question that concerns India alone, but that it is a question that most vitally concerns all Gold Standard countries.

England has already reverted to the Gold Standard under certain safeguards, but before this decision was taken the effects of India's purchases of gold were described by Messrs. Montagu in their annual bullion letter for 1924 in the following words: "The more gold that India takes from the world, the longer is the return of United Kingdom to an effective Gold Standard deferred, for imports of gold into the United States of America from the United Kingdom have decisive effect on the United States Exchange which is the index of the gold value of the currency pound." Therefore the more gold that India drew the less there would be left to go to the United States and this explains the anxiety of English financial circles about India's purchases. The remedy has also been indicated in the same bullion letter which says: "Financial circles in the Indian Empire are much exercised at the anomalous position of the Indian currency. The nominal value of the rupee still stands at one-tenth of the gold sovereign without any apparent chance of gold sovereigns—holding legal tender for that number of rupees—being paid out of the Treasury against notes. They hold that the fixing of a more reasonable ratio between the rupee and gold would give stability to the Exchange, encourage the flow of capital to India, and incidentally encourage Indian trade." Unfortunately English opinion is against doing anything that may lower the supposed prestige of the present Government if they were forced to retrace their steps and revert to the pre war ratio. We are, therefore, very much afraid that we will have to rely entirely on ourselves if justice is to be done to us in this momentous issue. In the meantime we would utter a word of warning. Reuter reports Sir Frederick Wise as hoping that "now that Lord Reading and Sir Basil Blackett were in England there would be some arrangement regarding that gold." The meaning of this will be more easily understood by all interested in the question here if they bear in mind another pronouncement of Messrs. Montagu in the same bullion letter. They say: "It by no means follows that gold coin will freely circulate when the gold sovereign can be imported into India on a currency basis or notes can be cashed in gold. Gold, whether coined or uncoined, has always been a favourite means of hoarding. *In these circumstances it is not incumbent upon the Indian Government to render this practice easier, more particularly if imperial interests would be injured by so doing.* A nation that can absorb more than three hundred million pounds worth of gold in 60 years and leave little visible trace of its voracity *hardly needs its appetite to be stimulated.* When the extent of hoarding in the precious metals that takes place in India—often over £.40,000,000 a year—is considered, the very great advantage to the country of *substituting fructifying assets* is obvious. (Our italics)". Reading between the lines it is an invitation to the Government of India to devise steps to prevent the practice of hoarding being made easier and evidently aims at some further refinement of the Gold Exchange Standard system for this country to prevent imperial interests being injured. No doubt Lord Reading and Sir Basil Blackett will be expected to study the problem from this point of view.

## Notes of the Day.

### Two Voices—Faridpur

A second voice as at mine ear
A little whisper silver-clear
A murmur "Be of better cheer."

As from some blissful neighbourhood
A notice faintly understood
"I see the end and know the good."

Like an Aeolian harp that wakes
No certain air but overtakes
Far thought with music that it makes;

Such seemed the whisper at my side:
'What is it thou knowest sweet voice' I cried.
"A hidden hope," the voice replied.

—TENNYSON.

### The S. African Menace.

In the current issue of "Young India", Mahatma Gandhi publishes a cable that he has received from the Secretary, British Indian Association, Johannesburg, reporting the introduction in the S. African Assembly, by a private member, of a Bill to prohibit the grant or renewal to any Asiatic of trading or business licenses within six miles of any Transvaal municipal or township area wherein he is not the owner of a fixed property, the prohibition being applicable also to any Asiatic Company. As the cable says, not only will the Bill, if passed into law, "grossly violate the Smuts-Gandhi agreement respecting vested rights" but will also "spell total annihilation and final extermination of Indians." It is, Mahatma Gandhi points out, dishonest to mention Asiatic owners of fixed property in the Transvaal; for it is known to everyone that they cannot become owners of fixed property except in locations and that they are denied the right of owning fixed property even in locations. Evidently no considerations of justice or fair dealing weigh with those who are intoxicated with the wine of racial arrogance and who are determined to hound Indians out of South Africa where they being Colonial-born, have the same right to equal citizenship as any Whiteman. The Association has also cabled to the Viceroy who, Gandhiji says, can, at least, vindicate the position of Indian settlers Overseas if he can do nothing else. But it is the invertebrate policy followed by the Government of India which has encouraged the insolence of the South African Whites. The latest proof of the failure of the Indian cause by the default of the Government of India is furnished by the message which the "Times of India" published from its S. African correspondent on Saturday stating that the Governor-General had given assent to the Natal Township Franchise Ordinance which had been twice vetoed by him previously. Reuter's, of course, did not take the trouble of cabling this information to India.

### An Opportunity.

We are indebted to the "Leader" for the following extract from an article in the "Western Mail" by Mr. B. I. Evans, lecturer in English History in the University of Manchester:—

> "Generally, it may be said that there is a lull in the political situation and that India to-day is quieter than at any time since the war. Could not this period of quiet be utilized for a general round table conference, in which Indians and British might rediscuss as equals the complexities of their joint Empire?...To-day it would seem that we have an opportunity of discussing outstanding issues in a period of reasoned calm before the passions of national agitation have once again be let loose."

The suggestion is not an original one. It is embodied in the resolution passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly last year and in the latest pronouncement of Mr. C. R. Das. Response to it would be the measure of the sincerity of the desire of the British people and their Government to do justice to India. But if the history of Ireland and Egypt is any guide, it is not the genius of "the most determined people in the world" to concede in time with grace what they are later compelled to give by Western logic of circumstances.

### A Case for Enquiry.

If the allegations made by the accused in a case tried by a bench of Honorary Magistrates at the Girgaum Police Court the other day are true, they bring to a relief a state of things which is highly creditable to the administration of Police in the City. The accused, a Parsi electrical mechanic, was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The case arose out of the fact that he was stopped by a Police constable and questioned about his whereabouts because he was seen emerging out of the Babulnath Cross Lane at 1 a.m. one morning. He was acquitted by the Magistrates who, in the course of their judgment, referring to "the astoundings" allegations made by him in his statement about the treatment he had received at Gamdevi Police Station, said that the matter was outside their province but they left it to the proper authorities for investigation. The allegations are sufficiently astounding to demand an immediate enquiry by the Police Commissioner. The accused alleged that he was marched to the Gamdevi Police Station where bail was refused to him, though offered; that he was locked up for the rest of the night and that he was even refused water. These are very grave allegations and the public will not be satisfied until the Police Commissioner institutes a thorough inquiry into the matter and informs them whether the offenders, whoever they may be, have been adequately punished.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### PARTIES AND THEIR WORK.

VIII*

(BY PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.)

After the rapid survey of the principles and policy of the Swaraj Party I have made in the preceding articles the weighty pronouncement of Mr. Jinnah contained in the following passage comes as veritable revelation.

"The difficulty," says Mr. Jinnah, "is that there are as many opinions amongst the Swarajists as there are leaders as to what is their policy and what is the programme they want to follow. They have no clear conception of what they exactly want to do."

Whatever else may be said by our critics our organisation and discipline have extorted the admiration of our worst enemies. It was left to Mr. Jinnah to discover the utter chaos described by him in the passage I have just quoted. As far as I have been able to connect together the dis-jointed assertions in the scrappy interviews he has given I find that this charge consists of three distinct counts.

### Mr. Jinnah's Charges.

The first is that "the Swarajists among themselves when they differed some voted against the Government and some walked into the Government lobby" I wonder if Mr. Jinnah took the Swarajists to be wooden automatons which could only dance to one and the same tune when the button was pressed whatever the occasion. Surely Mr. Jinnah knows that in all well ordered party organisations there is such a thing as non-party questions on which every member is free vote as he likes. It is only in the matter and the manner of dealing with the bureaucracy and in offering resistance to it when it seeks to throw obstables in the way of Swaraj that complete agreement is essential. In other matters every Swarajist is at liberty to have and express his own opinions unless it has been made a Party question by the vote of a majority of members of the Party. There has not been a single occasion when some of the Swarajists walked into what Mr. Jinnah calls the Government lobby on a question of principle involving the elements of obstruction or resistance to the bureaucracy. He is very well aware that such questions were always made Party questions on which the Swarajist group invariably voted as one man. Some breaches of discipline are bound to occur in the best organised movements and societies and the only test of the solidarity of the party is to see how these breaches are dealt with. Throughout the year 1924 there was one solitary instance of a member of the Party having voted against it on a crucial point of principle. That gentlemen was at once struck off the roll of members and now adorns the Independent Party. Another case happened during the last Delhi session with the same result. It will be for the electorates of these gentlemen to consider their cases when occasion arises.

The second count is based on an entire misconception of Mr. Patel's views on the question of Civil Disobedience. Mr. Jinnah says: "Mr. Patel and several other leaders repeatedly asserted that they are in the Assembly to wreck and destroy" Neither Mr. Patel nor any other Swarajist has ever made that silly remark. Where Mr. Patel differs not only with Mr. Jinnah but even with Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Das and the vast majority of Congressmen including myself is that he thinks that the country is ready for a mass movement such as non-payment of taxes. What Mr. Patel had said on a previous occasion was: "We want you either to accede to our demand or to drive us to the mass movement." This is a very defferent thing from saying that Mr. Patel had come to the Assembly to wreck and destroy. The following short extract from the official report of the debate on the Railway Board Demand puts in a nutshell what the Swaraj Party wanted to do in the Assembly and why it was unable to do it:

Mr. Patel:—"What I wanted to convey was that we were here to obstruct the bureaucracy at very stage and at every step".

Mr. B. C. Pal:—"Have you done it"?

Mr. Patel:—"It is our misfortune that

(Continued on page 10).

*Previous articles appeared on 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th. 27th, 30th March and 1st instant.

# FEDERATION OF STATES OF INDIA.

## MR. DAS ENUNCIATES GOAL OF INDIAN NATIONALISM.

## "IMMORAL AND INEXPEDIENT"

### CONDEMNATION OF REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

### ADDRESS AT FARIDPORE CONFERENCE.

FARIDPUR, May 2.

Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. Gandhi arrived here last night. This morning the Bengal Provincial Conference commenced its session. The Mahomedan Conference began its session at three this afternoon and the Anjuman Islamia is also being held under the Presidency of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq.—A. P.

The following is the full text of the English version of the presidential address delivered in Bengali by Deshbandhu Das at the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Faridpore on Friday:—

Again and again has India asked "Which way lies Salvation?" In the dim past it was the obstinate questioning of the individual Soul weary of shadows and seeking for Reality. In the living present it is the tortured cry of the Soul of India—"Which way lies Salvation."

Let me put this question to you again so that we may obtain a clear vision as to what it is that we must accomplish.

As with the individual so with the Nation, the question is to find out the meaning of deliverence from bondage and, let me add, sin. It is a sin of those who forge the fetters of bondage; it is also a sin of those who allow the fetters to be forged.

Many ideas have been presented—Self-Government, Home Rule, Independence and Swaraj—but these are all names unless the full implications are vividly realized, and in the process of such realization must come a consideration of the method of attaining the object in view.

There are those who declare in favour of peaceful and legitimate methods. There are others who claim that without the use of force or violence Swaraj is impossible of attainment.

I desire to offer only a few suggestions to help you in deciding these momentous questions. Let the Bengal Provincial Conference declare in no uncertain voice what is the national ideal of freedom, and what is the method it calls upon the country to adopt for the fulfilment of that very ideal.

#### INDEPENDENCE AND SWARAJ

Independence, to my mind, is a narrower ideal than that of Swaraj. It implies, it is true, the negative of dependence; but by itself it gives us no positive ideal. I do not for a moment suggest that independence is not consistent with Swaraj. But what is necessary is not mere independence but the establishment of Swaraj. India may be independent to-morrow in the sense that the British people may leave us to our destiny but that will not necessarily give us what I understand by 'Swaraj.' As I pointed out in my Presidential address at Gaya India presents an interesting but a complicated problem of consolidating the many apparently conflicting elements which go to make up the Indian people. This work of consolidation is a long process, may even be a weary process; but without this no Swaraj is possible. Herein lies the great wisdom of Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme. It is unnecessary for me here to discuss that programme as we are all privileged to-day to hear his message from his own lips. With that programme I entirely agree and I can not but too strongly urge upon my countrymen to give it not merely an intellectual assent but practical support by working it out to the fullest extent.

Independence, in the second place, does not give you that idea of order which is the essence of Swaraj. The work of consolidation which I have mentioned means the establishment of that order. But let it be clearly understood that what is sought to be established must be consistent with the genius, the temperament and the traditions of the Indian people. To my mind, Swaraj implies, firstly, that we must have the freedom of working out the consolidation of the diverse elements of the Indian people; secondly, we must proceed with this work on national lines, not going back two thousand years ago, but going forward in the light and in the spirit of our national genius and temperament. For instance, when I speak of order, I mean a thing which is totally different from the idea of discipline which obtains in Europe. In Europe the foundation of society and Government is discipline; and the spirit of discipline upon which everything rests is entirely military; and discipline which has made England what she is to-day is also of the same military type. It is not for me to decry European civilization. That is their way and they must fulfil themselves. But our way is not their way and we must also fulfil ourselves. Thirdly, in the work before us, we must not be obstructed by any foreign power.

What then we have to fix upon in the matter of ideal is what I call Swaraj and not mere Independence which may be the negation of Swaraj. When we are asked as to what is our national ideal of freedom, the only answer which is possible to give is Swaraj. I do not like either Home Rule or Self-Government. Possibly they come within what I have described as Swaraj. But my culture somehow or other is antagonistic to the word 'rule'—be it Home Rule or Foreign Rule. My objection to the word Self-Government is exactly the same. If it is defined as Government by self and for self, my objection may be met, but in that case Swaraj includes all those elements.

Then comes the question as to whether this ideal is to be realized within the Empire or outside it? The answer which the Congress has always given is within the Empire if the Empire will recognise our rights" and "outside the Empire" "if it does not." We must have opportunity to live our life,—opportunity for self-realization, self-development and self-fulfilment. The question is of living our life. If the Empire furnishes sufficient scope for the growth and development of our national life, the Empire idea is to be preferred. If on the contrary, the Empire like the Car of Jaggannath crushes our life in the sweep of its imperialistic march there will be justification for the idea of the establishment of Swaraj outside the Empire.

#### EMPIRE IDEA.

Indeed, the Empire idea gives us a vivid sense of many advantages. Dominion Status to-day is in no sense servitude. It is essentially an alliance by consent of those who form part of the Empire for material advantages in the real spirit of co-operation. Free alliance necessarily carries with it the right of separation. Before the War a separatist tendency was growing up in several parts of the Empire but after the War it is generally believed that it is only as a great confederation that the Empire or its component parts can live. It is realised that under modern conditions no nation can live in isolation and the Dominion Status while it affords complete protection to each constituent composing the great Commonwealth of Nations called the British Empire, secures to each the right to realize itself, develop itself and fulfil itself, and therefore it expresses and implies all the elements of Swaraj which I have mentioned.

To me the idea is specially attractive because of its deep spiritual significance. I believe in world peace, in the ultimate federation of the world; and I think that the great Commonwealth of Nations called the British Empire—a federation of diverse races, each with its distinct life, distinct civilization, its distinct mental outlook—if properly led with statesmen at the helm is bound to make lasting contribution to the great problem that awaits the statesman, the problem of knitting the world into the greatest federation the mind can conceive, the federation of the human race. But if only properly "led" with statesmen at the helm;—for the development of the idea involves apparent sacrifice on the part of the constituent nations, and it certainly involves the giving up for good the Empire Idea with its ugly attribute of domination. I think it is for the good of India for the good of the Commonwealth, for the good of the world that India should strive for freedom within the Commonwealth and so serve the cause of humanity.

I now come to the question of method. In my judgment the method is always a part of the ideal. So that when we are considering the question of method we cannot forget the larger aspect of the object we have in view.

Viewed in this light the method of violence is hardly in keeping with our life and culture I am not suggesting for a moment that the History of India shows no wars nor the application of violence. Every superficial student of our history knows that it is not so. But sometimes things are forced upon our life which a critical student of our history must know how to separate from the real bent of our genius. Violence is not a part of our being as it is of Europe. That violence in Europe is checked by a system of law which in the ultimate resort is also based on physical force. The Indian people have always been in the habit of following traditions and customs and thus keeping itself free from violent methods. Our village organizations were a marvel of non-violent activities. Our institutions have always grown naturally like the unfolding of a flower. Strifes there have been of the intellect. Cravings there have been of the Soul. Disputes and quarrels have always arisen but only to be settled by peaceful arbitration. Anything contrary or anta-

(Continued on page 15.)

## HEDJAZ SITUATION

### EFFORT TO END HOSTILITIES

### APPEAL TO LEAGUE TO INTERVENE.

LONDON, May 1.

King Ali's representative Najul Assil is returning to Jeddah to use his personal influence with a view to terminating the hostilities between Ibn Saud and King Ali.

In an interview with Reuter, Assil expressed gravest apprehensions as to the situation in the Hedjaz and opined that upon the issue of the struggle the peace of the whole Moslem world depended. He expressed his surprise that the world had left the "matter of such worldwide importance" to be fought out by a few thousand men around Jeddah. He emphasised that the Hedjaz was an independent kingdom, and one of the original members of the League of Nations, and he urged that there was the great need of the League's help in settling the quarrel, expressing the opinion that only its help, financial or otherwise, could make the Hedjaz a modern State which all Moslems desired it to be. He hoped that even at the eleventh hour he would not go to the Hedjaz empty handed.—Reuter.

## HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

### JAMIAT-UL-ULAMA-I-HIND'S VIEWS.

DELHI, May 1.

The Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulamai Hind wires:—

The President, Jamait-ul-Ulamai Hind has sent the following telegram to H. E. Viceroy.

It is high time to start for Haj. Every day that passes reduces the time. The Indian Muslims are restless. Sultan Ibne Saud has in an announcement promised to make Hajis' journey safe from ports of Qanfaza, Rabigh and Leith to Holy Mecca with ease and safety of life and prosperity. The announcement of your Government could not satisfy the Muslims, whose majority considers it as a mere evasion of the issue. I draw your attention to the necessity of deeply considering the uneasiness among the Indian Mussalmans and arranging for ships to convey the pilgrims to all the three aforementioned ports or one or two of them, whichever may be most comfortable to Hajis. This is quite easy for your Government. An announcement should be made for the benefit of Hajis in unambiguous words to the effect that such and such Company's ships will carry pilgrims to such and such port and the Companies concerned should be instructed to immediately make complete announcement about the dates of sailing and fares.

## BOMBAY JAMIATUL ULEMA'S OPINION

The Executive committee of the Jamait-ul-Ulema of the province of Bombay met on Saturday the 2nd May 1925 and after a long deliberation and discussion for full three hours with majority of votes passed the following resolution in connection with the question of Haj:—

Giving full consideration to all the news and communiques appearing in the papers and keeping in view the religious caution this meeting of the Jamait-ul-Ulema is not in a position to announce a clear decision at this stage on the safety of routes etc., but this meeting does not prevent those pilgrims who inspite of the uncertain conditions are determined on proceeding for Haj and considers it necessary to declare that the Government has no right to put obstacles in their way or prevent any shipping company from taking them to Hedjaz.

## AN EQUITABLE BUDGET.

### MR. CHURCHILL ON ITS MERITS.

LONDON, May 1.

Mr. Churchill in the course of a speech at a meeting of the Primrose League at Albert Hall said that the Budget consisted of a series of carefully adjusted balances. The tax on silk would produce exactly four-million sterling this year and seven-millions next year which would precisely meet the cost of relief given. He was confident that the silk tax would not diminish employment and would be paid by an enormous number of people in inconceivably small instalments. Women, if they were conceived that it was for the country's good, would not hesitate to assume the burden of the tax. Another balance in the budget was that the McKenna duties would fully defray the cost if Imperial Preference. —Reuter.

## PRINCESS ROYAL'S HEALTH

LONDON, May 2.

Princess Royal had severe gastric hemorrhage yesterday which was followed by considerable shock and weakness. Her Royal Highness spent a restful night and regained some strength. There has been no recurrence of the incident.—Reuter.

#### KING AND QUEEN VISIT.

Their Majesties the King and Queen visited the Princess Royal who was somewhat better.

## LORD MILNER'S HEALTH.

LONDON, May 2.

Lord Milner is ill with sleeping sickness.—Reuter.

Enquiry in the morning showed that Lord Milner has improved.—Reuter.

#### STEADY IMPROVEMENT.

Lord Milner's doctor visited him in the afternoon at the residence, Sturry Court, near Counterbury, and announced that there was steady improvement.—Reuter.

## IN GOD'S NAME

### PLEDGED TO HELP SWARAJ PARTY.

### MAHATMA ON PRESENT SITUATION.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a crowded eeting at Mirzapore Park to-night. He xpressed grief on entering 148, Russa Road; he knew that the house no longer belonged to Deshbandhu Das. The political situation did not interest him sufficiently to-day. He was an economist of time. He had given his general power of attorney to the Swarajya Party which was an integral part of the Congress. He had the fullest faith in Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru and he considered it would be impudence on his part to interfere with their activities. He was not travelling throughout the length and breadth of India to embarras the Swaraj Party or the Deshbandhu or a single member of that party. He was pledged in the name of God to help that party to the best of his ability. He was pledged not even mentally to interfere with its programme and if he did not throw himself heart and soul into that programme it was because of his limitations. He swore by the constructive programme. The more he examined himself, the more he felt that he was more fitted for handling the constructive programme "For developing our own power from within than for engaging in diplomatic relations with the matchless diplomats of England." That programme he considered would be his best contribution to the country and the Swarajya Party" and I promised you," he continued, "that if you the young men and young women of Bengal will help me, no matter to what political party you may belong, if you will but kindly help me in making this constructive programme a living success, you will find that our fetters automatically drop, you will find that those whom we consider are unjustly incarcerated and kept under detention that those who are to-day pining away in jail at Mandalay will be discharged."

Referring to Hindu-Moslem Unity Mr. Gandhi said: "We Hindus and Musalmans will have to come together if we want the deliverance of our country and if it is to be one anothers blood than I say the sooner we do the better for as."—A. P.

## MAHATMA LEAVES FOR FARIDPUR.

### RAILWAY AUTHORITIES PROVIDE ALL FACILITIES.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Mahatma Gandhi left to-night for Faridpur accompanied by Dr. P. C. Roy. The Railway authorities offered every facility to Mr. Gandhi. A reserved first class compartment was alotted to him and he will travel first class throughout his tour in East Bengal at second class fares. The railway officials all over the province wherever the Mahatma proceeds have been specially requested to look after his comfort.

A contingent of delegates and visitors left for Faridpur by the same train.—A. P.

## METALS IN SIBERIA.

### AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

MOSCOW, May 1.

Representatives of Soviets and Lena Goldfields Company have signed a draft agreement for concessionary exploitation, by the company to the called the Lena Gold Enterprises, of a million and a half acres of gold, silver, copper and lead bearing areas in the Lena Altai and Sissersk regions of Siberia. It is understood that important New York banking and mining interests have considerable participation in the operations of the company which embraces the interests of a number of companies which before the war operated mines covered by the present concession. Under the concession, Soviets will turn over to the company the river craft for transport on the Lena river and six per cent. of the total production will be payable to Soviets. The technical staff of the company will be largely British and American.—Reuter.

## NEWTYPE OF ARMOUR-PIERCING SHELL.

LONDON, May 1.

"The dreams of armament experts and metallurgists have come true." Thus Sir Robert Hadfield referred to a new type of armour-piercnig shell of sixteen-inch calibr for British service and added that tests carried out would have been believed to be impossible two or three years ago.—Reuter.

## CABLE ITEMS

Mr. Cecil Robert Forde has been appointed a Puisne judge of the High Court of Lahore in succession to Sir Henry Scott-Smith, retiring on May 6th.—Reuter.

Marseilles.—The Prince George has embarked on Malwa which sails at midnight.—Reuter.

Sir William Tyrrell has been appointed to succeed late Sir Eyre Crowe as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

In the third Division (Northern Section) of the Football League Rochdale beat Grimsby by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

Fire on board the "Clan Murdoch" was extinguished. The damage to number four hold is extensive.—Reuter.

The Commons has passed the third reading of the British Empire Exhibition Guarantee Bill.—Reuter.

# MAXWELL CAR AT AURORA.

## WHY MALI WAS SENT TO INDORE.

## PALACE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE

### BAWLA MURDER TRIAL.

Most of the evidence led on Saturday was of a formal nature to prove that the accused were in Bombay sometime in December. There was, however, one important witness, Vinayak R. Mulgaoker, the Palace Officer to the Maharaja of Indore in Bombay. Mulgaoker's business it was to look after the buildings belonging to the Maharaja in Bombay. Witness had been arrested along with the other accused and was in Police custody for more than a month, he admitted to the Court in reply to answers. When asked by Mr. Velinker why he sent away Mali Dhondu out of Bombay to Indore, knowing that it was wrong, witness said that he had not realised then that it was wrong, but now he thought it was. He said he had acted under the instructions of Khasgiwalla, the Minister of the Maharani. Witness said he was entirely in the dark, while in Police custody, of the nature of charge against him; he had not been informed of it either by the Police or the Magistrate and Mr. Velinker asked him whether he did not know that his life was in jeopardy. When faced with his statements in the lower court, witness said he had since found that he was wrong in one or two particulars.

At the Special Criminal Sessions on Saturday. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

#### THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum;

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G. M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 9

At the outset the Judge asked counsel what was the sunset time on the day of Bawla's murder. Mr. Velinker said it was 6-19 p.m. and Mr. Justice Crump wanted to know whether it was standard or Bombay time. The Advocate-General said it was standard time, but he would ascertain it definitely and inform the Court accordingly.

Ramrao D. Vijayaker, a cashier in the Police Commissioner's office (Vehicles Department) gave some formal evidence, as to who paid the money for registering the red Maxwell car.

#### HOTEL MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

Gopalswami Ramaswami, Manager of the Empire Hotel, said the register was sent to the rooms of the guests through a servant and the guests themselves wrote their names in the register. The Bill was made out in the name of Anandrao Phanse for 12½ days and the money was paid to him.

Vinayak Ramchandra Mulgaoker examined by the Advocate-General said he was the Palace officer in charge of Aurora, Somerset Palace etc., and he was so until he was arrested. He had a staff of Pai, clerk, Pradhan motor driver Swami as motor cleaner, about 11 malis, 5 hamals, 3 Pathans. There was Bahadarshah kept in Bombay by the order of the Prime Minister but he was not in witness's service. Accused No. 3 was there until December 26. The Nawab of Rampur was staying in the Somerset Palace from October 9. Zakaulla said he had come to see on 9th October the Nabob and he was at the Aurora. No. 4 was the *huzuria* of the Maharaja. There was no special rule for the Indore people staying at Somerset Palace until 24th January, 25. Before that anybody could stay there. Witness acknowledged having received an order from the prime Minister prohibiting any Indore people from being allowed to stay in the Indore Maharaja's houses in Bombay. The order said that without previous order nobody should be allowed in these houses. He saw Ponde and Phanse at Somerset Palace in the last week of December. Pradhan told witness that they had been at Aurora before the 31st October. He was not in Bombay on that day. He saw Zakaulla there, and saw also a red Maxwell car there on two occasions in October. It was near the gate of Aurora and Bahadurshah, No. 3, was driving it. Witness casually asked him to whom the car belonged and No. 3 said it belonged to a friend of Zakaulla. The car was seen at Somerset Palace but it was never garaged there. Zakaulla wanted a motor guide and witness got one costing Rs. 10 from Dr. Moghe, his friend. But Zakaulla wanted an All-India motor guide by Giles and witness got it from Dr. Moghe and gave it to Zakaulla. Dr. Moghe was then returned his first book. He approved of the second book and witness purchased a similar book and gave it to Pradhan to hand it over to Zakaulla. Witness knew Natanjan and she was seen at Aurora three or four times at Aurora House before leaving for Indore. Bahadurshah was paid for August in September. Bahadurshah was paid for the months until December last. Bahadurshah's services were dispensed with in December, as per orders

(Continued on page 13)

### BAWLA CASE PROCEEDINGS.

#### PROMPT NEWS SERVICE.

Full report of the day's proceedings is published daily in the Dak Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle". Mofussil readers who follow the Bawla trial are thus assured of a prompt service of news.

# DEFENSIVE: NOT OFFENSIVE.

## OBJECT OF HINDU SANGHATHAN.

## MR. VINAYAK SAVARKAR'S PLEA.

Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar explained the genesis and aims and objects of the Hindu Sanghathan movement in the course of a conversation which our representative had with him on board the s.s. "Tilak" on Saturday last. Mr. Savarkar was returning from Vengurla after presiding over the anniversary of the National School there, and our representative by a happy coincidence happened to travel by the same boat. Mr. Savarkar is not keeping very good health; he is, however, able to move about and do lecturing occasionally in the Ratnagiri district to which his movements are restricted under the conditions of his release. Mr. Ganesh Savarkar, his elder brother, has been staying in Bombay and is almost bedridden—his fever has not still left him—and is undergoing Ayurvedic treatment. The folowing is a brief account of the conversation our representative had with Mr. Savarkar:—

"We had had a crowded programme of lectures on Hindu Sangathan, etc., at Vengurla, these two days," said Mr. Savarkar.

"But there are no Muslims in Vengurla worth mentioning. Mr. Savarkar, for your propaganda," interrupted our representative.

"Yes, there are very few Muslims there, but it is a mistake to suppose that the movement of Hindu Sangathan is meant against Muslims. In fact, I am glad to have this opportunity of clearing the misapprehension prevailing, in certain quarters" rejoined Mr. Savarkar. "Efforts to remove untouchability, the Shuddhi, and starting of "akhadas" for physical development can have no objection from anybody, if looked at from the right perspective. Our idea is that Hindus should organise themselves, so as to serve better their Motherland and mankind as well."

"But then why do you restrict the scope of your activities to the Hindu community only, why not the whole country?" asked our representative. "Is not your vision narrow?"

"I will answer this by a counter-question, why do you restrict your activities to the country only, why not the whole world?" retorted Mr. Savarkar. "After all the barrier of the Himalayas can be easily removed by our mental vision, and river to river the Mississipi is just as good as the Indus. And still you have the idea of the country. Why should there not be only one Kingdom of Earth? The idea of country, as History tells us, is responsible for almost all the wars in the past and it will be so in the future so long as humanity exists. And if the idea of the betterment of the country is not narrow, why should you think that the thought of organising the Hindus for better service to Humanity is bad? We are not preparing ourselves for any offensive, it is only for a defensive. If anybody attacks our religious places or our person or property, we must be prepared to face him. The sanctity of our temples and the honour of our women must be strictly guarded."

"But are you not starting on mutual suspicion?"

"No, it is not suspicion, it is facts upon which we base the movement. After what has happened at Kohat and Gulbarga and other places how can one accuse us of "suspicion" against the Muslims? These outrages have taken place under our very nose only yesterday and is it not time for us to guard ourselves against further attacks?"

"But, Hindus and most of the Muslims are of the same blood, and if we appeal to all on the basis of love don't you think we shall understand each other better?"

"It may be the blood is the same, but sometimes the son wants to kill the father, or brother his own brother. What is the use of the blood? Are we to deliver lectures on love and humanity when we see the sanctity of our temples being violated, chastity of women being outraged, people hacked to pieces, and thousands turned out of their houses in one night?" Why should we allow a couple of Pathans to run amok in our bazzars without taking steps to disarm them? After all we only talk of defence and not offence.

"But, don't you think once the seed of enmity is sown, and nursed by the water of propaganda it will strike its roots deep and will be dangerous to the interests of the Country?"

"You are right, but we shall try to impress upon the Hindus that they must not take the aggressive. They must be prepared for legal and legitimate defence only—thus far and no further will be their watchward. Just a patriot ought to wish his country to be free to enable it to serve humanity better and more efficiently, we want the Hindus to organise themselves to better serve their country and humanity. Hindus strong and united don't want to exterminate other communities in the land. We have never suffered from narrowness of ideas. The Hindu philosophy which is responsible for the Vedas and Gita can never suffer on that point. We have always welcomed foreigners with open arms and never betrayed them. If at all we have suffered from over-liberalism.

"The idea of country is not new to me; it is much older than the idea of several Muslims and Hindus who are only recent converts to political activity. After all we Hindus are 22 crores in strength and half of our problem will be solved the moment we are united.

If anybody wants to convert himself we should have no objection. But, how can we tolerate forcible conversions and why should there be a war against our re-admitting our own brothers and sisters who have been forcibly converted? We want to live in peace with all communities, but if any community breaks it we must be prepared to face the agressor. We have our different cultures and civilizations and we must proceed on our own lines with the common idea of the welfare of the mankind."

"But must we not try to evolve what may be called national culture and civilization?"

"Yes, it will have to be developed; but it must come gradually but not by victimatising the very life of one culture to another."

"Is Shuddhi restricted only to the Hindus converted to Mahomedanism?"

"No, we want to establish our right to reconvert all Hindus who desire to come back into the Hindu fold on legitimate and legal lines. If the Christian missionaries and Muslim ulema have the right of converting Hindus to Christianity and Mahomedanism respectively we must also have the right to reconvert Hindus to their own religion."

# LEGISLAIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 8.)

we are not able to do all that we are here for because my friend Mr. Pal and my friend Mr. Jinnah are here".

Further comment is unnecessary.

### What Happened in the C. P.

The foundation for the third count of the charge is laid in the Central Provinces. Mr. Jinnah says: 'If the leaders take the responsibility of making the legislature impossible they must not go back upon it as we find in the Central Provinces where the Swarajists are divided and they actually discussed the Budget and passed it with such modifications as they thought proper."

The action of the Swarajists in the C. P. does not strictly come within the perview of these articles. But it is as well to clear a point about which there is some misconception. Whatever differences of opinion might have existed in the C. P. the latest achievement of the Swarajists in that province is unquestionably one of the greatest triumphs of the discipline of the Party. Our War Office for obvious reasons does not publish the instructions it issues to its generals in the field while the battle is in progress. But now that the victory is ours the reason for secrecy disappears and I am glad to explain we won it.

The facts are these. The budget demands were to come up in the C. P. Council on the 12th March. At a meeting of the All-India Executive of the Party held at Patna on the 8th and the 9th March last under the Presidentship of Mr. C. R. Das the following two principles unanimously accepted for all Provincial Council:

1. Dyarchy should find no support or recognition in any form or shape from the Party in any Legislature.

2. The Party should follow a common policy and adopt a uniform course of action in the several Legislatures as far as possible.

The special case of each province was then separately considered and in regard to the C.P. it was unanimously resolved that the Swarajist members of the Council should adopt the following line of action:—

(a) They should not stand for or accept the office of Minister nor in any way directly or indirectly support the formation of a Ministry.

(b) The demand for Ministers' salaries should be thrown out entirely.

(c) A discriminating policy should be adopted in respect of the other grants that is to say:—

(i) Demands for expenditure which is necessary and desirable in the interests of the Provinces should be allowed to pass by non-Swarajist votes, the Swarajists abstaining from voting.

(ii) Reasonable cuts should be moved, supported, and voted for by Swarajists if the Demand for expenditure on a necessary and desirable object is excessive.

(iii) Demands for expenditure which is not necessary or desirable should be voted against by Swarajists.

(d) Similar discriminating treatment should be given to official Bills and measures.

(e) Non-official bills and resolutions re-

These instructions were sent by special messengers and were literally carried out. It may be asked why it was that the C.P. Council being in a position to throw out the whole Budget was not directed to do so. The answer is to be found not in any back sliding of the Party but in its alertness to meet he "varying attitude of bureaucratic government which rules the National life". The throwing out of the entire Budget in 1924 was met by a counter move on the part of the C. P. Government which restored the whole expenditure except that intended to improve the services in the transferred field. This was followed by a raging and tearing Government propaganda in which the officials high and low from His Excellency the Governor down to the Naib-Tahsildar and Lambaraar took part. After deliberately starving the beneficial services these propagandists carried the message from village to village and hamlet to hamlet that it was the action of the Swarajists which had deprived the people of better roads, better sanitation, better education and what not. The Budget session came round again and the Swaraj Party rising to the occasion effectively silenced the tongue of slander by voting down dyarchy and thus knocking the whole system of Government on the head, At the same time it accepted all demands for beneficial services and cut down heavily the exhorbitant demands on reserved subjects. The Government was thus caught in its own trap. One can only be sorry for the "political sagacity" which fails to perceive the tactical value of the step taken by the C. P. Swarajists. It will now be the turn of the Swarajists to go to the villages and expose the Government in its true colours.

I shall now briefly deal with the second interview of Mr. Jinnah given to the Free Press of India. It is on the very face of it a second attempt to justify his attitude with a conscious or subconscious feeling of having failed in the first. It divides itself into two parts. The first runs down the Swarajists and their motives and the second is an exposition of the "political Sagacity" of the Independent Party.

### "Honours Divided."

Having already shown that each and every action of the Swarajists in the Assembly during the last 15 months was dictated by a well considered policy I shall not waste much time over Mr. Jinnah's invectives. He says that the Swaraj Party suffered from an "ever present anxiety to bid for popularity", that it "played to the gallery" and that "the increasing tendency was to subordinate policy and principle to the exigencies of demonstration". Bidding for popularity by the most popular political Party in India has a vein of humour which I trust will be thoroughly appreciated. As for playing to the gallery it so happens that there are several galleries in the Assembly Chamber besides the common gallery. We have for instance the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery, the Council of State Gallery, the Ladies' Gallery and so on. If the Swarajists play to the common gallery there is good reason to believe that Mr. Jinnah confines his attentions to the well groomed occupants of the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery with an occasional bid for the approval of the elders from the Upper House who are seen oftener in the gallery of the Assembly than in their own exalted Chamber. With the Ladies' Gallery it is not easy to say which party scores most, but in order to be absolutely fair to Mr. Jinnah we shall say "honours divided."

Then we come to "demonstration." On this point Mr. Jinnah has favoured us with concrete examples. He gives three instances two of which, namely, the throwing out of the Railway Board Grant and the Finance Bill happen to be the sheet anchors of the Party and its policy, and demonstration or no demonstration no Swarajist can with impunity cut himself away from them. The third strangely enough is Mr. Jamnadas's amended motion for a cut of 113 lakhs from the General Budget under the head "reduction of debt" on which Mr. Jinnah's unreasonable obstinacy forced the split between the Swarajists and the Independents as I have shown when dealing with this matter. Mr. Jinnah himself does not feel quite comfortable about this and has attempted a second explanation of his attitude which excels the first in its utter futility. He says: "The sum of 77 lakhs represented in the judgment of the Independents a cut to which Government could put forward no objection on its merits," implying thereby that the Independents had considered the further cut of 35 lakhs and odd and had come to the conclusion that it was not justifiable on the merits. We have seen that the principle of this cut was admitted by Independents of the authority of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and others who voted for it and that the basis of calculation was admitted by the Government itself. Either therefore Mr. Jinnah's recollection of what the Independents considered at their meeting and what they did not consider is faulty or the meeting which considered the question was specially inept. I am quite willing to give Mr. Jinnah another chance if he is prepared to show even now after the event that the additional cut of 35 lakhs and odd was wrong on the merits. The only way in which the Government tried to justify the overcharge was to call it a provision for amortisation of the debt which would apply equally to the cut of 77 lakhs approved by the Independents. On this point Mr. Jinnah has called the Swarajists "bad losers" in sporting parlance. Will he be sporting enough to admit that he is entirely wrong and show to the world that at least he is not a "bad loser".

The rest of the second interview deals with the usual misrepresentation of the Swarajists policy and a repetition of Mr. Jinnah's "logical conclusions" and effective protests, which reveal the old Moderate mentality under the very thin veil of progressive nationalism. I do not propose to discuss these apart from general considerations bearing on the question of the various political parties coming together on the same platform to offer a united front to the bureaucracy. I shall deal with this in my next article which I propose to make the last of this series.

I now take leave of my old friend Mr. Jinnah with the assurance that I have no ill will against him and his Party. I may perhaps have used strong language here and there but I am sure I have ascribed no motives to Mr. Jinnah nor indulged in insinuation or innuendo. I have no doubt that Mr. Jinnah will withdraw the insinuations he has made and for my part I promise to acquit him of "political sagacity."

# FRONTIER NEWS.

## LAST OF MAHSUD TRIBES SURRENDERS.

A communique says that Abdur Rehman Khel, last of the Mahsud tribes against whom the Royal Air Force has been conducting operations during the past two months has now submitted and accepted Government's terms in full. Owing to the detailed knowledge of the country which had been acquired during its occupation since 1920 it has been possible to isolate the offending tribes and thus greatly increase the effectiveness of aerial operations. Certain sections of the Guri Khel and Abdur Rahman Khel that had previously never entered into relations with the Government have also joined the main body of their tribes in a comprehensive settlement.—A. P.

## Official and Personal.

Mr. C. M. King, Financial Commissioner and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab has been granted six months and 17 days leave. Mr. Stow, Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division will officiate.—A. P.

Sir V. M. Coutts Trotter, Chief Justice, Justices Waller and Wallace have left Madras for Bombay en route to England for the midsummer vacation.—A. P.

The Commander-in-Chief with Lady Jacob and staff arrived at Simla on Sunday morning.

# KING BORIS.

## ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

LONDON, May 1.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent states that it is unofficially reported that the authorities in Soua have discovered another attempt at the murder of King Boris by blowing up his Palace.—Reuter.

## A DISCLAIMER.

SOFIA, May 2.

The reported discovery of the plot against the King is denied in well-informed quarters.—Reuter.

## "SOVIETISATION OF BULGARIA."

SOFIA, May 2.

In the course of court-martial Friedmann, one of the accused in connection with the Cathedral outrage declared that illegal Communist oragnisations were planning the Sovietisation of Bulgaria.—Reuter.

# HOURS OF LABOUR.

## SECOND READING OF BILL REJECTED.

LONDON, May 1.

The House of Commons has rejected, by 223 votes to 128, the motion proposed by Mr. Buchanan (Labour) for the second reading of a private member's bill based on the Washington Eight-hour Convention and providing that the hours of labour in industrial occupations, except those of seamen and farm labourers, shall not exceed 49 weekly.

Mr Kirkwood (Labour), seconding the motion, protested, vigorously, against efforts of the engineering employers to increase the hour of labour.

Mr. Clarry (Conservative) moving the rejection of the Bill declared that it would injure industry and increase unemployment. The provision of the Washington Convention could only be effectively introduced by simultaneous legislative action by all countries whose representatives signed the Convention.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, Minister of Labour, expressed his willingness, if necessary, to consult the representatives of other countries with regard to the securing the aim of the Convention.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, May 1-2.

The second reading of the Labour Party's Bill moved by Mr. Buchanan and seconded by Mr. Kirkwood proposes a maximum of 48 hours a week, and not more than eight hours a day in industry.

Its rejection was moved by Mr. Clarey (Conservative) who said that it was impossible, in the present state of industry, to restrict the hours of employment as suggested in the Bill.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labour, replying for Government, said frankly that the bill was impossible. "It completely cuts across a number of arrangements in the British industry at this moment to which no exception whatever could be taken in themselves. There were a number of industries which had a holiday on Saturday and whose working hours were 48 or under. Arrangements in the railway industry would be completely impossible under the Bill. Some of the great industries had their backs to the wall, and he would be no party to anything which would lay an additional burden on them under the present conditions when compared with the foreign industries which competed with them.—B. O. W.

# 10,200 GUINEAS FOR A PORTRAIT.

## TRIBUTE TO HOPPNER'S ART.

LONDON, May 1.

Hoppner's portrait of Lady Elizabeth Bligh, was sold at Christie's for 10,200 guineas. Reynold's famous picture "the Calling of Samuel" fetched 6,700 guineas.—Reuter.

# FOREIGN CITIZENS IN RUSSIA.

## GRANT OF SOVIET RIGHTS.

MOSCOW, May 3.

The Government will submit to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets which opens on 8th May certain amendments and additions to the Russian constitution including an article granting the rights of the Soviet to foreign citizens and joint stock companies which apply private capital to the development of the economic resources of Russia.—Reuter.

# GERMAN TRAIN TRAGEDY.

## GREAT CONCERN IN POLAND.

WARSAW, May 3.

There is great concern in Poland with regard to the accident to the German train while passing the Polish corridor. Opinion is generally expressed that the object of the perpetrators is to discredit Poland by creating an impression that Germany cannot safely exercise her right of transit through the corridor. It is feared that Germany may use this incident as an argument for the abolition of the corridor. It is stated that several similar, but smaller, incidents have recently occurred in different parts of Poland.—Reuter.

# KING GIVES AUDIENCE TO LORD READING.

LONDON, May 2.

The King gave audience to Lord Reading at Buckingham Palace to-day.—Reuter.

His Majesty's audience with Lord Reading lasted 45 minutes.—Reuter.

# PRINCE IN CAPETOWN.

## SPENDS BUSY DAY.

CAPE TOWN, May 1.

The Prince of Wales was to-day, the guest of the Administrator of the Provincial Council. He spent the morning in a motor drive round the environs and expressed himself as very much impressed by the scenery.

After luncheon, he laid the foundation-stone of the New University picturesquely situated on the hill outside the city. The ceremony was brief. The Vice-Chancellor, in inviting the Prince to lay the foundation-stone, hoped it would be the foundation not only of the University but of the unity of South Africa.

The Prince said he understood that the site was Mr. Rhodes' choice and hoped that those attending the University would feel the force of Mr. Rhodes' inspiration.

The Prince, later, attended the civic reception and the State ball at the City Hall.

LATER.

The City Hall was illuminated by Japanese lanterns and presented a brilliant spectacle, 2,000 guests waited in queue for the purpose of the presentation to the Prince who, though feeling fatigued as a consequence of a strenuous day, shook hands with all, using the left hand, as his right hand was badly sprained. He was, later, joined in his box by Princess Alice and then partioipated in the dance.—Reuter.

## JOLLY GOOD TIME.

CAPE TOWN, May 1.

After the dance at Government House last night attended by several guests at which the Prince of Wales danced untiringly, the Prince was out at 9-30 in the morning. His appearance was the occasion of a most successful unrehearsed demonstration. Bands of massed students, including hundreds of attractive girls in university gowns, collected outside Government House, and forming into a body of comic cavalry, armed with brooms and brushes followed an ox waggon draped in blue and white and drawn by twelve oxen.

An immense procession of cheering and laughing students sang in chorus specially the written song urging the Prince not to be "down in mouth." The Prince was intensely amused, and seating himself on the waggon drove off and led the procession through the city to the accompaniment of the wholehearted singing of "He is a jolly good fellow" to the crowded City Hall where he was ceremoniously installed as Chancellor of the University of Cape Town which place he has occupied since the inauguration of the University in 1918 and given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Proceedings were marked by good-humoured ragging, including the appearance on the platform of a little white hen, wearing the varsity football colours. There was also a parade round the hall with a counterfeit presentment of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and the singing of songs addressed to the Prince of Wales as "Dear old Ted."—Reuter.

## "HAPPIEST AND MOST GRATIFYING."

CAPETOWN, May 3.

The Government dinner to the Prince of Wales last evening was a historical success. Members of all parties say that the enthusiasm is unforgettable. Many Nationalist members declare that it brought a new era to South Africa. The Prince stood by the old Speaker's chair which was brought there specially for the occasion and shook hands with everybody. The speeches were on the high level. The Prince of Wale's speech is described as the most eloquent. When the Prince spoke in Afrikans there was cheering, which lasted for several minutes. At the conclusion of the speech there was fresh cheering, culminating in such scenes of good feeling and tremendous enthusiasm as were never before witnessed in the Houses Parliament. After dinner the Dutch Members had lengthy conversations with the Prince and some younger Dutch Members sang his health in the Afrikans' songs. The whole affair was the happiest and most gratifying imaginable.—Reuter's Special.

## ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

LONDON, May 3.

All spheres of public activity were very eminently represented at the annual banquet of the Royal Academy last night at Burlington House. Sir Alexander Dixio presided over the occasion with the Duke of York on his right, and was surrounded by High Commissioners and diplomatic corps.

### REPLY FOR ARMY.

The Earl of Cavan, replying for the Army, anticipated the time when selected officers would be enabled to make tours of the Empire, and announced that Marshal Potain and General Debany, Chief of the French Staff, had accepted invitations to attend the next manoeuvres.

### AIR TOUR IN NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST.

Sir Samuel Hoare, replying for the Air Force, described the 3,500-mile air tour in the Near East and the Middle East from which he with Mr. Amery returned to London last night. He said that the trip which was carried out in the Easter recess would have otherwise taken a year.—Reuter.

### BRITAIN AND ONE-POWER STANDARD

Mr. Bridgeman responding for the Imperial Forces, dwelt on Britain's pacific intentions and the absence of warlike clouds on the horizon, but Britain would permanently maintain the one-power standard and keep abreast of times. Regarding replacements he expressed his preparedness to consider any proposition for further limitation of armaments, and pointed out that of the 345 ships laid down, by the five great Powers since the war Britain was only responsible for 11.—Reuter.

# N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

## PROPOSED CONCILIATION BOARD.

## RY. UNION'S EFFORTS.

LAHORE, May 2.

The strike on the North-Western Railway, which has now lasted over a month continues, and the situation is little changed. The Railway Union has, however, issued a notification in which it is stated that the Union will have no objection to the appointment of a Conciliation Board consisting of two leaders from the Union, two railway officials and three prominent public men. Whether this offer will be acceptable to the railway administration is not yet known nor has any official statement regarding it been made.—A. P.

## SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LAHORE, May 1.

The North-Western Railway strike situation outside Lahore is practically unchanged. The situation at Lahore has however considerably improved and the number at work in the Loco and Carriage shops has been increasing daily. The Agent in a statement issued this evening says that at Ludhiana and Lyallpur there are no absentees. At Kotri there was no change during the last six days except that less than half of the carriage menials absented themselves on the 29th. At Karachi shops 556 new men have been recruited. The position in Rawalpindi is unchanged and satisfactory. Returns of running of the mail and passenger trains for the period from the 1st to 28th April show that except on three occasions there had been no abnormal delays in main services. An additional passenger service numbers 69 up and 70 down was introduced between Lyallpur and Wazirabad on and from 20th April 1925.—A. P.

# 'OVERAWING NON-STRIKERS'

## PROHIBITION TO CARRY LATHIS.

LAHORE, May 2.

The District Magistrate of Lahore has issued an order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting carrying of lathis or any other similar weapon in jurisdiction of police stations of Naulakha and Moghalpura for a petriod of one month from 30th April. This order has been necessitated as information has been received by the District Magistrate that large bands of persons including railway strikers collected, armed with sticks, on public roads and streets near railway premises in order to overawe non-strikers or their helpers, which was likely to cause riot, breach of the peace and disturbance of public transquility.—A. P.

# LAXMI COTTON MILL.

## FULLY WORKING NOW.

AHMEDABAD, May 2.

The Secretary of the Laxmi Cotton Mill informs that the mill is now fully working and that the strikers have also stopped picketing. Most of them have found employment in other mills.—A. P.

# CLOSING THE TIES.

## FRANCO-TURKISH ENTENTE.

PARIS, May 2.

The Turkish Ambassador, Fethy Bey, presenting his credentials to President Doumergue said that the Turkish Government had specially recommended him to close the ties of Franco-Turkish friendship.—Reuter.

# MOROCCAN TROOPS ADVANCE

## ABDEL KERIM LAUNCHES OFFENSIVE?

LONDON, May 2.

A report from Rabat states that Moroccan troops have penetrated the French zone between the posts northward of Queroha in the direction of Benizergual. It appears that Abdel Kerem has inached a regular offensive during the past few days. Necessary counter-measures have been taken.—Reuter.

# GOVERNOR CONGRATULATES VILLAFERS.

MAYMYO, April 30.

A press communique states:

His Excellency the Governor has conveyed through the Deputy Commissioner of Myingyan his congratulations to villagers on their successful resistance to dacoits who attacked Aungma village in Myingyan township on the morning of 28th instant. Notorious criminal Nga Swe of Zigan was wounded and arrested by a villager. One local-made gun was also seized.—A. P.

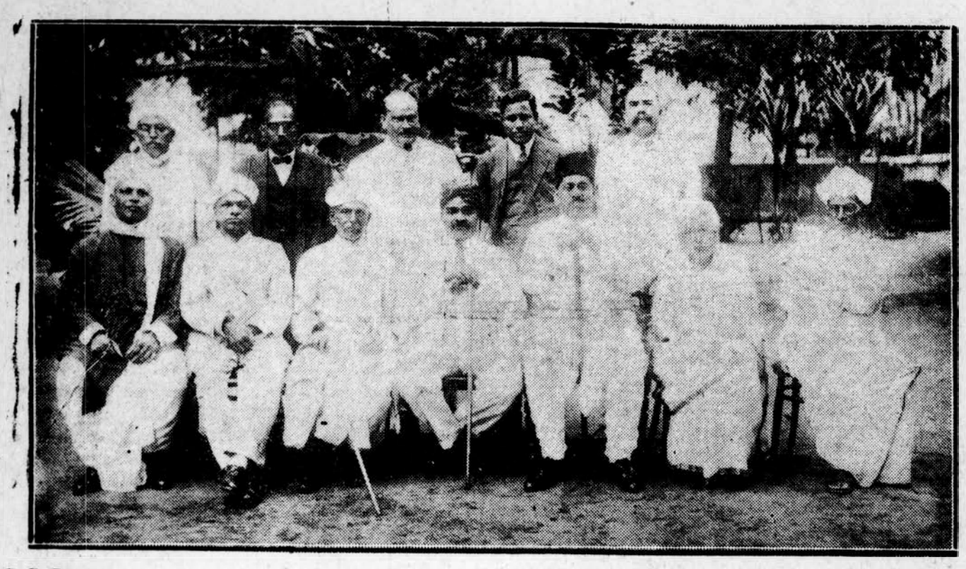
# NEW ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

RANGOON, May 2.

Mr. J. Hormusjee, bar-at-law, Registrar Original side, and ex-Office taxing master and official referee of Rangoon High Court, has been appointed to officiate as Administrator General and official trustee for Burma in place of U. Thin, bar-at-law, proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

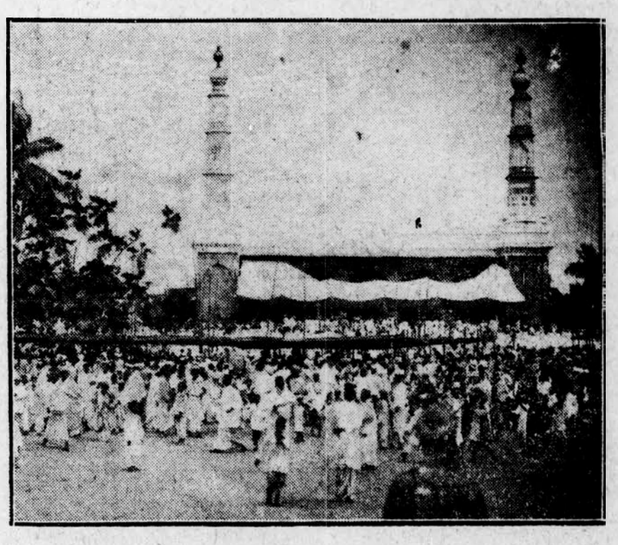
It is reported that ninety-six cases under Motor Vehicles Act have been sent up to court for trial during week.—A. P.

# DR. PARANJPYE ENTERTAINED,



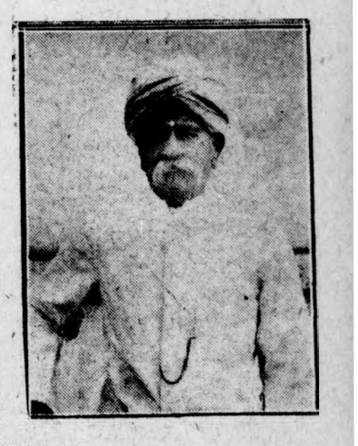
*P. P. Bureau.*
An 'At Home' party was given to Dr. Paranjpye, on his visit to Madras last week, by the Servants of India Society. Dr. Paranjpye is seated in the middle, and Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri first from left.

## ID CELEBRATION IN MADRAS



*P. P. Bureau.*
On Saturday, the 25th inst. (Ramzan Day) the Big Mosque in Madras was the scene of a great demonstration, when H. H. the Prince of Arcot, G. C. I. E., attended the Special Service with his Staff.

## LATE SIR P. THIAGARAYA CHETTIAR, KT.



*P. P. Bureau.*
India as a whole and South India in particular has sustained a severe loss by the death of this distinguished Nation-builder. He was a great industrialist, and politician first non-official President of the Madras Corporation, and father of the Non-Brahman movement in South India.

## "CORPORATION AND VACCINATION PROPAGANDA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was very sorry to read the letter of "Scrutator," in the "Chronicle" of the 21st inst., in which he has quoted some authorities against vaccination, because thereby he has put the reading public on the wrong scent and has done great disservice to some of the credulous readers who may be hypnotised by his apparently convincing arguments and who might out of this conviction endanger the life of their dear ones by not getting them vaccinated.

One prominent authority which your correspondent has quoted is Professor A. R. Wallace, O. M., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., but from the numerous letters which adorn his name with various degrees and diplomas, none so far as I can make out, indicate any medical degrees, and this fact must not be ignored while accepting his opinion, about an important medical subject like vaccination.

I have not have the honour of knowing Prof. Wallace personally or reading, his wonderful book named 'Wonderful Century', but from what "Scrutator" has quoted from the book in question, it appears that Prof. Wallace bases his arguments which are certainly one-sided, the statistics which he has conveniently chosen for his purpose, without referring to or quoting the other side of the statistics which clearly tell the tale of the real state of affairs.

I draw the attention of the readers to the fact that the figures given by Prof. Wallace belong to the years 1881 to 1895 during which period the science of Bacteriology was in its infancy, and vaccination was carried out from the lymph of one child to another and it is quite likely that the lymph of some diseased children, used for vaccinating other children gave erysipalatous and syphilitic rashes, and some children died of the complications. But vaccination methods have been vastly improved recently and there is no scope of any propagation of diseases by it, now.

It may be of interest to the public to mention here that at present vaccination lymph is prepared by giving infection to the abdominal skin of the healthiest calves which are selected for the purpose after very careful examination and the lymph is prepared with utmost aseptic precautions and it is hermatically sealed and stored in sterile tubes and is free from dangers of any secondary infection and excellent results are obtained at the hands of ordinarily trained vaccinators who have taken the course of a few months at the vaccine institutes. It must be also stated that the process of the manufacture of lymph is such that it gives minimum pain and trouble to the calf, which is neither severely tortured nor killed as some people think.

Prof. Wallace quotes only the number of children "officially murdered" by vaccination operations, but he conveniently forgets to quote the enourmous number of children "officially saved" every year from the scourges of small-pox, which figures I give below and I am sure that these figures will be quite sufficient to convince those who are not prejudiced against vaccination by reading the sentimental and unscientific arguments of the apostles of the apostles of 'no vaccination' propaganda.

Annual death rates from small pox per million living in England for the age period up to five years.

1. Vaccination optional: Years 1847-1853, 1617 deaths.

2. Vaccination obligatory but not efficiently enforced, Years 1854-1857, 817 deaths.

3. Vaccination better enforced by vaccination officers, Years 1872-1891, 177 deaths.

4. Vaccination better enforced by vaccination officers, Years 1891-1900, 29 deaths.

Annual Death Rate from Small Pox in England and Wales per 1000 persons living

1. 18th Century before the discovery of vaccination, 4 per 1000.

2. 1838 to 1853 when vaccination was not compulsary, .42 per 1000.

3 1895 to 1916 when vaccination was compulsalry, .02 per 1000.

It is alleged in the letter of your correspondent that all the reports published and all the figures quoted in favour of vaccination are by medical men, are one sided, false and fabricated by persons interested in vaccination. I must state here that these allegations cast a slur upon the medical profession which is styled universally as the noblest profession and which profession is singularly noted for not concealing any of its achievements by taking patients for the same or by keeping any particular remedy discovered as a 'secret remedy' for money-making object. The recent discovery of successful remedies for loathsome diseases like leprosy and diabetis are presented for benefit of the suffering humanity by medical men, without the distinction of caste creed, colouror nationality. To style the members of such a profession which has the glorious past, as parties interested in vaccination and to call them fabricators of false reports, is certainly presumptuous on the part of a layman.

Your correspondent perhaps thinks that the bread and butter of medical men depend upon their practice in vaccination, but he is quite mistaken in this notion. As a matter of fact, medical graduates and subassistant srgeons have very little practice in vaccination, because in all countries vaccination is performed free of any charges whatsoever, by the State.

Finally I would mention that the authorities and the statistics quoted by your correspondent belong to the 19th century, and he has nothing to quote from the reports or the figures of the last 25 years during which time the medical science has fast advanced, and the following quoted from the book of "Hygiene and Public Health" written by two eminent medical men will be quite sufficient to remove the doubts of the public about the imaginary dangers of vaccination:—

"In Prussia since the year 1874 when vaccination and re-vaccination became compulsory, the death rate from small-pox has been reduced to one tenth of its former rate and it is stated that in the Prussian Army there has not been a single death from small-pox from 1874 to 1914. The great immunity which Germany enjoys, is due to the fact that in that country vaccination and revaccination are compulsory and as a consequence in Berlin, with a population of 2000,000, only 12 hospital beds reserved for small-pox cases, have been found for many years to suffice for all requirements."—Yours etc.,

AMRITLAL H. PATEL.
Health Officer, S. C. M.

Surat, April 24.

## FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

### A EUROPEAN'S DEATH.

RANGOON, May 1.

A fatal motor accident occurred last night on the Kokine Road resulting in the death of a European. Mr. M. J. Morris, Assistant Works Manager of Messrs. Steel Brothers was riding a motor-cycle with Mr. D. O'Leary in his side car and when they were about five miles from the city the motorcycle owing to the darkness went off the road and came into collision with a drainage pipe, both the rider and the passenger being thrown violently to the ground. They lay in agony for some time, but were eventually were picked and taken to a hospital by Mr. Mertannes and his brother who happened to pass by. Mr. Morris though bruised on the face and head was able to speak and his injuries are not considered serious. His friend Mr. O'leary however on being thrown from the sidecar crashed against the protruding end of the drainage pipe being seriously injured in the head and in consequence of his injuries he died in hospital this morning without regaining consciousness. The motor cycle was smashed.—A.P.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, May 4.

Home Department:—A number of notifications are issued publishing some amendments of rules regarding pay and pensions of the Civil Services.

Captain Hancock, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, reverts to Foreign and Political Department and is succeeded by Mr. L. W. H. D. Best, I.C.S..

Maharaja of Gwalior and Maharaja of Dharbhanga have been appointed as trustees of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta

Political Department: Major J. L. Weir is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, Pishin.

Commerce Department.—The most Rev. Foss Westcott, Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Ceylon is granted five months' furlough from 1st May or any other subsequent date on which His Lordship may avail himself of it.

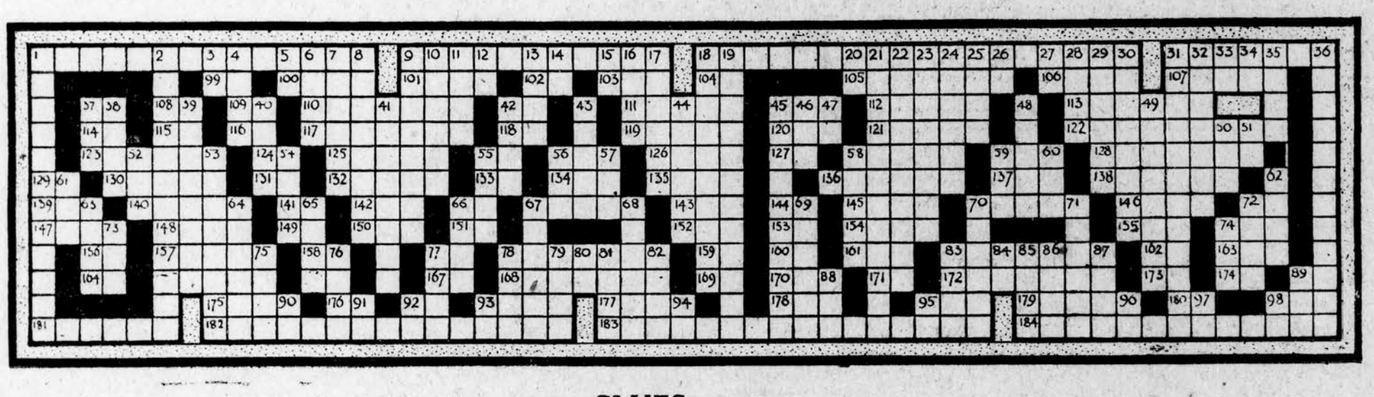
Education Department: Captain R. H. Malone is appointed to act as Director of Bacteriological Liboratory. Services of Cpt. Ingram and Mr. Murphy are placed at the disposal of the Burma Government.—(A. P.)

# "CHRONICLE" CROSS---WORD COMPETITION. "SWARAJ"

**Rs. 300/-**

TO

**WIN**



**1st prize Rs. 150**
**2nd prize Rs. 75**
**3 prizes of Rs. 25 each 75**
**Total .. 300**

## CLUES

("ab."=abbreviated. "mxd."=mixed. "sym."=symbol. "revd."=reversed. "coll."=colloquial. "init."=initials. "lat."=Latin.)

### DIRECTIONS.

In each white space has to be given a single letter. These letters read across from left to right, must make up the words indicated in the horizontal clues. The letters, read downwards, must make up words suggested by the vertical clues. A black square shows where a word begins or ends. Dotted place is to be taken as black. For example No. 1 word will have 14 letters as a horizontal word and 12 letters as a vertical word No. 3 is a vertical word of 2 letters meaning "Expression of hesitancy" and so on.

Cash prizes worth Rs. 300 divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st prize ..... | Rs. 150 |
| 2nd prize ..... | Rs. 75 |
| 3 prizes of Rs.25 each | Rs. 75 |
| Total ..... | Rs. 300 |

are offered for correct solutions of our cross-word puzzles to be opened on the day following the close of entries. If no correct solutions are received the nearest will receive the prizes in order.

Only entries made on the diagram published above accompanied with 26 coupons of different numbers will be considered. There is no limit of entries. Each person may submit as many as he chooses but, of course, accompanied with the full complement of coupons.

**ENTRIES CLOSE 30TH JUNE 1925.**

*The Editor's decision is always final and legally binding.*

*To avoid delay and misplacement all communications must be marked in front of cover thus:—*

**"CROSS-WORD PUZZLE"**

### HORIZONTALS:

1. What every Swarajists wants soon.
9. Fortresses.
18. Apparatuses combining the polariscope with the spectroscope (omit letter "i.")
31. A rare metal found in certain yttrium minerals.
37. For example (Lat. init.)
42. A degree (init.)
45. Propose (coll.)
55. Ecclesiastical degree (init.)
56. That which goes in the horse's mouth.
58. Stone or earthenware vessel.
59. Summit.
66. Same as 118.
67. Distinguished.
72. Branch of artillery (init.)
74. Drink made from juniper berries.
79. Brings forth young.
77. Auxiliary verb.
78. Plant's sharp point.
83. Deportment.
89. Fall (Scotch.)
92. War Office (init.)
93. Seagirt land.
95. Everyone.
98. A track left by a wheel.
99. Same as 33 vertical.
100. A medicinal plant.
101. An equal.
102. A kind of engineer (init.)
103. Moisture.
104. Interjection.
105. Point of moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth.
106. Buddhist tumulus for preservation of ancient relics.
107. To stretch out for (revd.)
108. What Mahatma Gandhi is (ab.)
109. Same as 108.
110. Imaginary, fanciful.
111. Woman mentioned in the book of "Ruth."
112. (Medicinally) chilliness with contraction of the skin. Stiffening of the body.
113. A knob or ball.
114. Same as 33 vertical.
115. Tellurium (sym.)
116. Interjection calling attention.
117. A permit.
118. Auxiliary verb.
119. Track.
120. Term applied to the high notes in music
121. Fire (Lat.)
122. Feet made up of three long syllables and one short.
123. Frightens. Gives notice of danger.
124. Junior military rank (ab.)
125. Part of "Carte-blanche."
126. River in Central Italy, flowing past Florence.
127. Same as 55 horizontal.

### HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

128. Vitrified substances chiefly applied to the surface of metals. Used for decorating.
129. Crow's call (curtailed.)
130. Break out.
131. Preposition.
132. Having lived a longer time.
133. Diphthong.
134. Consumed.
135. Gay plumaged birds.
136. First six letters of "Phonograph" (mxd)
137. Single in number.
138. A continent.
139. A short poem.
140. Stage player.
141. One of H. M.'s services (init.)
142. Name of well-known soap for washing woollens, etc.
143. Gladstone's (or Naoraji's) nickname (init. mxd.)
144. Same as 33 vertical.
145. Last four vowels (mxd.)
146. Bulk.
147. Labyrinth.
148. To weary.
149. Nay.
150. Last three letters of man's daily article of clothing.
151. Of. (French.)
152. First three letters of a famous forest in Essex.
153. Same as 3 vertical.
154. Symbol of the Christian religion (third letter omitted).
155. Brought (ab.)
156. Opposite to left (ab.)
157. Famous billiard player.
158. Medico (ab.)
159. Royal title (init.)
160. A man's name (ab.)
161. Was seated.
162. First two letters of Moses's brother's name.
163. Metal as it comes from the mine.
164. A kind of electrical current (init.)
167. A preposition.
168. Brings forward by way of proof
169. Silicon. (sym.)
170. Take one's seat.
171. Caesium (sym.)
172. A virulent poison.
173. Name of annual motor races in the Isle of Man (init.)
174. Same as 151.
175. A small bird like a robin (revd.)
176. God willing (Lat. init.)
177. An image.
178. A New Zealand parrot that kills sheep.
179. Boy's name (curtailed.)
180. Second and third letters of a musical instrument to be found in practically all well-to-do homes.

### HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

181. Prophetesses. Certain women mentioned in ancient mythology.
182. Ornaments extravagantly formed, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.
183. Adverb appertaining to the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history.
184. Oyster culture.

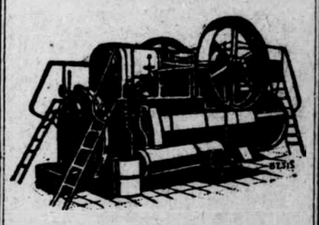
### VERTICALS:

1. Failings.
2. Impediments.
3. Expression of hesitancy.
4. Headstrong.
5. A degree (init.)
6. Twelfth month of Jewish civil year and sixth of the ecclesiastical.
7. A warning.
8. One of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.
9. A lengthy preacher.
10. The stoker of a glass-works furnace.
11. Girl's name.
12. Alternative.
13. Chick peas.
14. Pronoun.
15. Limited (ab.)
16. Indentation.
17. Meaning the same as 1 horizontal.
18. Pupae of insects which undergo only semimetamorphosis.
19. To reason calmly and wisely.
20. Dominican ecclesiastical title (init.)
21. Around the thorax.
22. Followers of Origen.
23. Wooden.
24. Ready to go.
25. End of "wanderers."
26. Selenium (sym.)
27. A well-known non-alcoholic drink made from capsicums.
28. Bishop of Rome.
29. Epic poem.
30. Half numb.
31. Appertaining to an appliance for shewing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances.
32. Obscuration of heavenly body by the interposition of another (last three letters mxd.)
33. Academy degree (init.)
34. Auxiliary verb.
35. The rainbow.
36. Position of a governing mother.
37. Period of time.
38. Strong wind.
39. Alluring.
40. To raise one end.
41. Lasts for a very long time (Shakespearean word).

### VERTICALS (*continued*).

42. Commanded.
43. Stale, uninteresting.
44. Term applied to cars generally.
45. Famous pianist.
46. Obsolete.
47. Pint (ab.)
48. Town in Italy, in province of Novare.
49. Where the Ark rested (two words, first one ab.)
50. End of "mantle."
51. End of "Danes."
52. Academy degree (init.)
53. Raging.
54. Rent (as cloth.)
55. Lady.
56. Body of lawyers.
57. Beverage.
58. Spectacles (coll).
59. One of the extremities of the foot.
60. Instrument for writing.
61. Girl's name.
62. Sound in mind.
63. Biblical name.
64. One who takes away by force.
65. A knot.
66. Eastern port of call.
67. Bands round the waist.
68. The stinking badger of Java.
69. Bodies of armed men.
70. Annually.
71. A short run at full speed.
72. To bribe.
73. And the rest. (Lat. ab.)
74. Jehovah.
75. A cruel Caesar.
76. Bolshevists. (coll.)
77. A favour granted.
78. A license.
79. Certain dates in the ancient Roman calendar.
80. Copper (sym.)
81. A title (init.)
82. Stocking (revd.)
83. Public walk.
84. The poles (init.)
85. Same as 75.
86. Seaport at mouth of Maritza river, Turkey.
87. Mark left by a wound.
88. Native-bred pony.
89. Short fine hair of certain animals (as the hare.)
90. Weight (ab.)
91. Which see (Lat. init. revd.)
92. Pronoun.
93. Auxiliary verb.
94. French article (masculine).
95. Aluminium (sym.)
96. Same as 94.
97. Gold (sym.)
98. Ruthenium (sym.)

**MAHINDRE & Co.,**
KOTHARI BUILDINGS
OPP, G. P. O. BOMBAY.
**THE LAUZ LOCOMOBILE STEAM PLANT.**



**THE SIMPLEST AND VERY ECONOMICAL IN FUEL CONSUMPTION.**
**MANAGE BY ORDINARY MECHANICAL ENGINEER.**

# MAXWELL CAR AT AURORA.

(Continued from page 9.)

dated 25th December 1924. No. 3 was dismissed. Nos. 3 and 4 were brothers. The Maxwell car was taken to Indore by Bahadurshah in the middle of December. At the time of going he gave witness a tyre, stepney wheel etc. to be kept. Witness took these things from Aurora House to the Somerset Palace. The stepney was taken by Bahadurshah on 12th January. And the tyre was taken by the Police when the witness was arrested. On January 12 Bawla was murdered and witness was at Somerset Palace and Khasgiwalla was the Minister to Maharani and he was living here from January 6. Hakim Akmalkhan and Khasgiwalla were living in the Annexe from December 26. From 12th January witness started from Somerset House with Lele, Swami Pradhan and Khasiwalla. Lele was Khasgiwalla's friend. They all left in witness's car. Khasgiwalla wanted to know where Ponde was living and whether it was at Aurora. The car was stopped at Aurora House for the purpose of finding this out. No. 2 was at Somerset Palace on January 11, and Pradhan told him so. He had come there for the stepney wheel given by Bahadurshah. Pradhan was driving the car in the evening and Akmalkhan and Khasgiwalla together with the witness were in it. The first two were going to the Crawford Market. On the 12th evening Pradhan told witness that he had seen the Maxwell car with five or six persons in it near the Hanging Gardens. There were Ponde, Akbar, Bahadurshah and Latif. He did not know whether he mentioned No. 1. On the 13th January witness was at Somerset Palace in the morning and in the evening he saw Sarma going out of the compound of Somerset Palace. In the Annexe witness saw Khasgiwalla, and they had a talk on the entrance the previous night. He [illegible] the Local Remembrancer [illegible] State, also Atmaram Singh, the [illegible] of the Maharaja. Witness saw [illegible] Mali near Kemp and Co., and he [illegible] who were living at Aurora. [illegible] Bhadur and Akbarshah were living [illegible] that they had all left. He [illegible] something from Khasgiwalla and [illegible] Mali about these things. [illegible] said [illegible] threatened to tell to [illegible] about [illegible] and that was why the [illegible] was [illegible] about it. The [illegible] was sent to Indore by the Punjab Mail [illegible] at 4-30 p.m. from Colaba with Lele. Khasgiwalla paid Lele the expenses of the Mali for going to Indore. He knew Dr. Dhargalker, the Dentist, at Alice Building. Lele was given Dr. Dhargalker's address by witness, as Khasgiwalla wanted a reply from Indore about Lele and he wanted an address in Bombay. The purport of the wire to Dhargalker was "when will you send my teeth." That was arranged by Khasgiwalla, and witness knew about this arrangement. Nine days after the Mali returned to Bombay and he was taken to the Police Station by witness. On 16th the witness went to Aurora to have it cleaned and some clothes were found there, but he did not know to whom they belonged. They were found there by the Mali. Witness was arrested on the 1st February and he was all along living in Bombay. He was set at liberty on March 19.

WITNESS'S "LIFE IN JEOPARDY."

To Mr. Velinker witness said he did not know on what charges he was put up although he had a lawyer and solicitor to argue the case before Mr. Khandalawalla. Witness knew that his life was in jeopardy. He did not know that an appeal had been made to the High Court, until he was released. He did not know the charge until the 19th March. He had got the permission of Dr. Dhargalker for picking up the telegram from his table. He showed the wire to Khasgiwalla. He searched for the wire on his release. When he sent away the Mali he did not realise that he was doing a wrong thing. Witness was formerly in the employ of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.

On the morning of 13th January he met Pai at Somerset Palace and he was told that Sarma had come there. No other conversation took place between them. There was no reason for him to get angry with Pai. He did not tell him that he should not give addresses because of the incidents that had happened on the Malabar Hill. "Aurora" first stood in the Municipal books in the name of Shanker Rao Gavde and subsequently in the name of one of Mr. Jadhao. What witness told the Magistrate that Zakaulla had a servant named Akbar No. 4 was not true he now found. Akbar was a *khansama*. Witness said he had seen in the papers the correct statement of Pradhan that he had got down after the car had stopped, and not before it had stopped near the gate. He had met Pradhan and he had told witness that his statement was wrong and witness found that Pradhan was right and accordingly he corrected his former statement now. He had not corrected his other statements from the papers. On the 12th January Pradhan went into the compound by one gate and came out of the other. Witness could not say what he bought fish, but he came there for that purpose. It was witness who sent Dhondu out of Bombay, and he asked him to accompany Lele. Dhondu was told that he would stay at Indore for sight. Witness did all this at the instigation of Khasgiwalla, and he was sent there with the intention of being brought back. He told Dhondu not to speak to other Malis about *Maramari* in Bombay until witness came to the Aurora. He told Dhondu not to tell the Police that either Khasgiwalla or witness had sent him to Indore. He wanted it to be concealed from the Police that he had sent Dhondu to Indore. He now realised it to be wrong, and he did not do it for gaining his own [illegible] was wrong and therefore he had asked Dhondu not to tell [illegible] witness took the Mali [illegible] Police witness's statement was taken by the Police while he was in custody, and it was read out to him only that day.

"NOT DISMISSED FROM PLACE."

Witness had not been dismissed from his place, but he had not reported it. His pay was only Rs. 100 per month, as Palace driver. He received instructions from Indore that Bahadurshah was to be in the service of the Nizam along with other drivers. Lele was not a friend of witness and he never came to see witness before January 6.

V. D. Josai of the Empire Hotel gave some formal evidence.

Michael Saldanha, Manager of the Oriental Hotel gave evidence. In reply to the Advocate-General witness stated that Phanse was given bill for the days he stayed at the Hotel. The entries produced in the Court were in the handwriting of Ponde, accused No. 2. Both Ponde and Phanse stayed in his hotel for five days in December. Lodging charges were Rs. 6 for two persons. Ponde also stayed there from 28th to 30th December and he was charged for 2½ days.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. Monday.

## PUNJAB COUNCIL.

### REMISSION OF FODDER TAX

LAHORE, May 1.

When the Punjab Legislative Council met to-day Sir John Maynard announced amidst applause that out of the revenue surplus of preceding year and the windfall of fifty-six lakhs on account of the remission in the provincial contribution, the Punjab Government had decided to remit twenty lakhs of taxation. Of this seventeen lakhs would be accounted for by remission of one rupee per acre on fodder crops on perennial canals. While this remission benefitted agriculturists on perennial canals the interests of all agriculturists were being considered in a restoration of the rate existing previous to the financial stringency. This was expected to cost three lakhs. The twenty lakhs were thus accounted for but there would be further small remissions of taxation in the interests of the commercial community in the form of reduction of tax on commercial motor vehicles. The whole evening was devoted to the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Punjab Borstal Bill which was presented by Sir John Maynard. The discussion on the amendments moved to the various clauses of the Bill had not finished when the Council adjourned till Monday 4th May.—A.P.

## ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

### MR. SATYAMURTHI'S EVIDENCE.

MADRAS, May 1.

The Economic Enquiry Committee sat for last time at Madras this morning and examined three witnesses. Mr. Satyamurthy M. L. C. was examined on what the chairman of the committee called "general principles of economic enquiry" and deposed to the effect that unlike the countries of the west there did not exist in India an average economic man. That being so, the witness thought, that the fundamental work of the Committee must be to explain to the average lay man the relative value of his existence in the economic world, the nature and resources of this wealth and the ways and means by which such wealth could be improved.

Regarding wages witness said that in the field of agriculture there was not only a nominal but a real wage which must be ascertained. The cost of living was not of so much importance as an enquiry into the minimum standard of comfort or the poverty line.

The second witness examined was Rev. A. J. Saunders, Professor in the American College, Madura. He confined his evidence to the question of an initial economic survey of income and wealth. He thought it was not necessary to cover the whole field of enquiry at this stage and all that was required was an attempt at a careful estimate. The third and last witness was Mr. Subbarama Iyer, lecturer in Economics, Madras Christian College. He said that an initial economic survey should consist of two sections, namely a general census to be undertaken by the central or provincial authorities and a local enquiry of an intensive character in typical villages as regards production, income, wages, wealth indebtedness and cost of living. Witness thought that the agency for all-India census could conveniently be the existing statistical department which might be slightly strengthened for purposes of this enquiry and for local enquiry a non-official agency on the model of the Boards of the Economic department of the universities.

The committee is leaving Madras to-night for Poona which is its last centre. From Poona it goes to Simla which it expects to reach by the 10th instant. There it will draw up its report.

## REVOLVER FOUND ON ROAD.

### 4 MAHOMEDAN BOYS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, May 2.

Four Mahomedan boys were arrested to-day and placed before the Deputy Commissioner for being in possession of a revolver. It is said that these boys offered the weapon for sale to a man who arrested them and handed them over to the police. Buddo, one of the arrested boys stated that he found the revolver lying on the road in Blackburn lane. The accused were released on bail pending further enquiries.—A. P.

## I. C. S. ASCENDANCY.

### GOVT'S STORES POLICY.

### ECONOMY IN RAILWAY BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 28.

Although no event of any capital importance has occurred since my last communication, I am now in a position to present a budget of several news items which will prove of interest. The announcement that Lord Lytton makes a public arrival in Simla on the 30th of April and that there will be a reception at Viceregal Lodge the same evening has created a certain amount of stir. Socially as well as officially there will be a distinct change in the atmosphere of Simla after the advent of the Acting Governor-General; but for political changes all eyes are turned to London in the negotiations which Lord Reading will have with the Secretary of State. The news of Lord Reading's arrival, combined with his emphatic declaration of his return to this "land of regrets and rupees" early in August has enabled the official hierarchy once again to indulge in speculation as to the fruits of their agitation. It is now becoming increasingly clear that the Public Services Commission which will be constituted in India shortly after Lord Reading's return, will not be that strictly independent and finally authoritative body as we were led to believe by the report of the Lee Commission but one whose decisions will be subject to revision by the Secretary of State. At any rate the chances of the Government of India having any voice in the adjudication of claims by the members of the "steel frame" service are very very remote. It is the Secretary of State (that Grand Moghul at Whitehall) who will have, what Mr. Burdon would call, "the loud and determining voice" in Service matters, and no wonder the jubilation in the I.C.S. world in India is becoming greater and greater. The only result that is expected out of Lord Reading's discussions relating to the Muddiman Committee's report is the acceptance by the British Government of but a few (and not the whole) of the majority recommendations including however the joint consultation between the reserved and transferred halves of Provincial Governments, whereas the Minority Report will probably be shelved for "serious consideration" by the 1929 Commission. But from the discussions in the political circles of Simla it is apparent that Lord Reading's mission to England, though it may not confer any boon on India, will have at least the effect of successfully counter-acting the mischievous tendencies of those extreme reactionaries who would have the Montford Act scrapped and the "autocratic rule" restored. But whether it is to be autocracy or the present hybrid form of Government, one thing is clear. Lord Reading will have to surrender to the demand of Servicemen being the masters in this country with the final court of appeal at Whitehall; and when this consummation is reached, what will be the reward to His Excellency? An extension of tenure as Viceroy? That is the suspicion of some mischievous thinkers in Simla.

RETRENCHMENT IN RY. BOARD

Simla now and then hears the echoes of the Budget discussions held in the Delhi session of the Assembly. The Home Department, it is stated, will shortly take up, in consultation with the Army department, the question of fulfilling the promise given by Government to appoint a committee to report on the means of attracting suitable type of Indians for the Army in large numbers. This promise, it will be remembered, was wrung out of Government after protracted debate over the resolution of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju demanding the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst—a demand which was later reinforced by Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Independent Party. Although it will take some time for the Committee actually to come into existence, the appointment of the personnel and the choice of terms of reference are matters which will very soon engage the attention of the Government of India. Another echo now being heard is about the cut of Rs. 70,000 made by the Assembly in the demand under Railway Board at the instance of Mr. V. J. Patel. The Railway Board was to have discussed this question a few days ago but it was postponed till the return from the South Indian tour of Mr. G. G. Sim. The discussions commenced yesterday and it will take some time before definite conclusions are reached. Put it is not improbable that attempts will be made by the Board to effect economies to the extent of over Rs. 20,000 and that for the balance a supplementary demand will be brought forward in the Simla session of the Central Legislature.

N. W. RY. STRIKE.

The Railway Board is even more exercised at the moment by the strike on the North Western Railway, which is the work of Messrs. Miller and Khan, two moving spirits of the Railway Union. The actual demands of the Union are not before the public and have been so far kept secret between the Agent and the Secretary of the Union. The Agent has, however, indicated in a recent communique that the demands of the strikers include one for increase in salary by about twenty per cent. But there is more than what meets the public eye. A friend of mine who has just returned from an extensive tour in the Punjab tells me that there are conflicting reports there as to the continuance of the strike. The European and Anglo-Indian staff appear to be hopeful that the strikers will come down on their knees before very long, whereas the Indian staff appear to think that the strike leaders will eventually succeed. Meanwhile the strike fever is spreading and a somewhat dislocated service is being maintained with the help of non-strikers and the retired and new hands that have been taken in. But the grim fight is on, and it will be well both for the Agent and the strike leaders to explain their respective position so that attempts might be made for the satisfaction of reasonable claims. Otherwise, I am afraid the situation will develop into a deadlock and may prove of serious loss to the Railway administration and unnecessary inconvenience to the passenger traffic.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND STORES DEPARTMENT

Two important publications have been made during the last three days which are of more than ordinary interest. The first is the Government of India's resolution on the report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1922-23. It is a pity that the Government machinery works so slow that on a report which was made available more than a year ago the opinion of the Government has been formed just now. The resolution embodies the Government of India's acceptance of the principle on which the Committee had insisted, namely, that grants voted by the Assembly can be added to only by the Assembly and that any transfer to a grant from another grant or from a non-voted head, are invalid, unless voted by the Assembly. It will be remembered that a good deal of discussion was raised in the Assembly several times on this point which has after all been recognised. The other publication which is even more important is by the Indian Stores Department and deserves the serious consideration of the Government, the members of the Assembly and of all those who are interested in the economical working of our administration. If there is one department attached to the Government of India which is noted for earnestness to do good to India it is the Stores Department controlled by that honest Englishman, Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly. Of the few mistakes for which the Inchcape Committee was notorious was its recommendation tantamount to the abolition of this most useful department. But thanks to the foresight both of the Assembly and of the Government of India, this department far from being swept out of existence has been developed and its "purchasing and inspection" activities extended, with the result that the record of work unfolded by Mr. Pitkeathly in his report for 1923-24 is gratifying in several respects while admittedly discouraging in others.

GOVERNMENT NON-CO-OPERATES.

A perusal of this report give the impression that if only the Stores Purchase Rules are improved and the restrictions as to purchase in India are modified and if all the central government departments consult Mr. Pitkeathly's department, then a good deal more could be done to encourage Indian industries and commerce than at present. The report admits that with the notable exceptions of the Army and the Public Works Department at Delhi, the other departments of the Central Government showed a reluctance to utilising the services of the Stores Department to a larger extent than hitherto. It was to this non-co-operative tendency on behalf of these departments that M. Kirkhope, the Director of Inspection in this Department, testified when in his evidence before the Tariff Board two years ago he declared that several big orders had been sent to England and some foreign countries despite the advice of the department that the same articles of good quality could be had cheaper in India, and Sir George Rainey, the president of the Board, was thereupon constrained to remark "Human nature being what it is I am not surprised to hear this". After this exposure of actual Government methods by two of their own officers, it remains to be seen what policy would be adopted in future, but the remarks of Mr. Pitkeathly are highly significant when in a tone of subdued anger he adds; "This is no place for polemical discussion but it may be confidently stated that the Central Departments of Government could with advantage have utilised the agency of the Stores Department for the purchase of a substantially larger proportion of their requirements than was actually entrusted to the department." But the whole crux of the Stores Purchase policy lies in the rupee tender system taking the place of the existing system, and although Mr. Pitkeathly admits its importance, yet in a somewhat apologetic tone he has chosen to justify Government delay in coming to a decision by trotting forth the usual argument that the problem bristles with difficulties. It is however pleasing to note that the Chief Controller announces that a pronouncement of Government policy may be expected shortly. Sir B. N. Mitra would be doing a good service if he does not take long time to come out with a clear expression of policy. Otherwise he would be in for an uncomfortably searching cross-examination by the Assembly members even as he was in connection with the tenders for South African coal.

SIR B. N. SARMA TO ATTEND CONGRESS.

A word about the other two Indian members of the Viceroy's Cabinet. Sir B. N. Sarma, I understand, will, after his retirement from the Cabinet, not allow his name to be erased from politics. He will, so far as I can gather, make a slow and cautious entry again into the Indian political arena. His first re-appearance will most probably be at the Cawnpore session of the Indian National Congress in December. The last we saw him in the Congress was at Amritsar, Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Education Member, who is reaching Simla on the 1st of May will, I understand, be the recipient of many welcome functions among which there will be one by the local Madras Club.

## GURDWARA BILL.

### UDASIS CONDEMN.

AMRITSAR, May 1.

A meeting of the Udasis was held here to-day when a resolution was passed condemning the proposed Gurdwara Bill as spelling destruction to the Udasi community and urging the Government to disallow it from appearing on the Statute Book, until its provision assured complete harmlessness to the Udasis, who had radical religious differences with the Sikhs.—A. P.

## ALLEGED USE OF FORGED DOCUMENT.

### PROPRIETOR OF A FIRM DISCHARGED.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Mr. Roxburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate was engaged to-day in hearing the case against O. W. Thomas, proprietor of Messrs. J. Wells and Co., taxidermists and tanners who was charged with having used a forged document, namely a warrant of appointment. The public prosecutor in opening the case said that the document was said to have been signed on 1st April 1906 by Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Adams who was the Military Secretary to Lord Minto the then Viceroy of India, but on that date Adams was a Major and Lord Minto was on tour in Lucknow. Mr. Douglas of the staff of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy produced the warrant of appointment that was in use in 1906 and Lord Minto's tour programme for April 1906. It was alleged that the warrant in question was of an inferior quality of parchment and that the wording on it was typewritten. The warrant was purported to have appointed J. Wells and Co. as taxidermists to Lord Minto.

The defence was that the warrant had been granted to the accused's grand-father Mr. J. Wells in 1906 and that the accused who was a taxidermist for 16 years in the Indian museum resigned in 1911 and took charge of the business of J. Wells and Co. and that the warrant had been hanging in his place of business ever since

Mr. Douglas cross-examined said that he had no personal knowledge whether the document that had been produced by him had been in actual use in 1906 or whether it might have been in use since 1907. He was unable to swear that the description of the warrant in question was not in use in 1906. He was also unable to say whether the tour programme of Lord Minto in 1906 that had been produced had been acted upon or not. He could not say personally whether F. L. Adams was Lieutenant-Colonel or Major in 1906. The Magistrate impounded the warrant of appointment and ordered the discharge of accused as he believed what the accused said that he had inherited it from his grandfather.—A. P.

## PROVINCIAL LOAN FUNDS.

### "SWADESH MITRAN'S" COMMENT.

MADRAS, May 2.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyyengar, M. L. A. in the course of an article in the "Swadeshmitran" discusses the situation created in the financial position of the provincial Governments by the new scheme of the Provincial Loans Fund. He is of opinion that the implications of the new provincial loans fund are subversive of principles of even the reform scheme relating to the powers of Provincial and Central Governments and the Central and Provincial financial resources.—A. P.

## SERIOUS FIRE IN BURMA TOWN.

### LOSS ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 6 LAKHS.

RANGOON, May 1.

At about two on the morning of 30th April a serious fire broke out at Okpo in Tharrawady district. Nine godowns containing about three lakhs worth of paddy were burnt down. The total loss is estimated at six and a quarter lakhs of rupees. Seven out of the nine godowns were covered by insurance.—A. P.

## BARODA WATER-WORKS SCHEME.

BARODA, May 2.

An extension of water works scheme estimated to cost about ten lakhs has been prepared for conveying water from Pratappura to the Ajwa Talao at Baroda. In like manner a sum of Rs. 17,000 has been earmarked in the reserve fund for purchasing four boring sets and Rs. 8,000 for hand boring sets for use in the Kadi Prant. Consideration was given on April 25 by Sir Manubhai Mehta, Dewan Saheb of Baroda to the question of supplying pipe water to the inhabitants of Visnagar, towards which the late Sheth Harichand Manchharam has left Rs. 2,00,000. The Dewan Saheb discussed the merits of the project with the members of the Visnagar Municipality and with the trustees of the deceased.—A. P.

## CINCHONA PLANTATION SCHEME.

MADRAS, May 1.

With regard to the scheme of the Cinchona plantation in the Anamalais which was awaiting the approval of the Government of India they have pronounced their opinion that the plantation of Cinchona should be on a regular and co-ordinated annual programme by the local Governments and that the capacity of the existing factories should be gradually developed. 300 acres of land are to be cultivated on a ten year programme at 230 acres per year. It is estimated that the scheme will involve non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,46,000 and recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,52,000. The scheme has been approved by the Government as a branch of the existing cinchona department which will enter into contract with the United Planters Association of Southern India with a view to secure the services of their labour department for the recruitment of labour.

## "WEDDED TO LIBERAL PARTY."

### BUT READY FOR "HONOURABLE CO-OPERATION"

### SIR "SURRENDER-NOT'S" STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, May 2.

Sir Surandranath Banerjea, on behalf of the Liberal Party of Bengal, in a statement to the Press, criticises the Non-Co-operation movement and the recent manifesto of Mr. C. R. Das, and says: "To-day we stand face to face with events which will have an important bearing on the future political history of the country. Developments have been rapid and perhaps surprising. Non-Co-Operation which loomed largely in the political horizon is a decadent force, tacitly if not openly given up, even by those who were active protagonists of this movement three or four years ago, if it has not altogether disappeared. The advocates of Non-Co-Operation are looking about exploring the situation with a view to discover some method which will enable them, with dignity and without violent inconsistency, to deal with the new-born development. The first revolt came, about two years ago, from the principal lieutenants of Mr. Gandhi. They realised the futility of the movement but, as they were anxious to exploit the name of Mr. Gandhi and to avoid the charge of inconsistency they decided not indeed upon an open and frank abandonment of the Non-Co-operation movement, but on starting a policy of Council entry with a view to obstruct and embarass the Government and bring it to a deadlock. In deciding to enter the Legislative Councils they deliberately went back upon one of the triple boycotts advocated by Mr. Gandhi."

Referring to Bengal, he says at any rate for more than a year they persisted in their programme of obstruction, but limited it only to the defeat of the Ministry. This meant the total suspension of all beneficient activities that were possible even under the present Constitution. All constructive work of the nation-building departments was thus rendered impossible. The Swarajists however, did not venture to carry out their programme of throwing out the budgets of the "transferred" departments as they feared that non-party opinion would not stand any such foolish action

"A BIG JUMP."

After criticising at length the "honourable terms", Sir Surendranath asks what justification there was for them to stand out from the Liberal Party. What had happened during the last 18 or 20 months to justify their change of policy and the abandonment of Non-Co-Operation inside the Council? From obstruction inside the Council to honourable co-operation with Government within the Council was a big jump and although consistency was perhaps not the weakness of Non-Co-Operation or of the Swarajist Party, yet the country had a right to demand reasons for this change.

Proceeding, Sir Surendranath in outlining the policy of the Liberal Party says they would welcome it as the first substantial stage towards united national efforts which must culminate in the attainment of complete self-Government, and that within a reasonably early time, but the understanding must be clear. No temporary piecemeal or patchwork which will be undone at the first stress of the difference of opinion or of animated controversy will do. We cannot indeed allow ourselves to be merged in any other Party till we have the assured guarantees of one united national Party centred round definite principles with honourable co-operation having a fundamental place in them. Sir Surendranath further emphasised that they were in favour of a Ministry in Bengal for working the present Constitution for if they could not get the whole of the Constitutional demands they could work to the best advantage what they had got and would press for more. This was a part of the Liberal policy to which they stood wedded.

Concluding he said: "Our Party will be willing to co-operate with all other parties which truly aim at honourable co-operation and in any such discussion we would not sacrifice any abiding principles of our Party. The Liberal Party would remain as an organised unit for activities which will make for Indian self-Government co-operating, supporting and combining with all, having the same end in view, and the same policy to follow".—A. P.

## STORM NEAR TRIVANDRUM.

### LIGHTNING KILLS ONE MARRIAGE GUEST.

TRIVANDRUM, April 30.

A severe storm occurred yesterday on the sea-coast. At a marriage function at Veli near Trivandrum a building was struck by lightning which killed one guest and inflicted severe injuries on eighteen others.—A. P.

## ITALIAN AVAITOR.

### UNABLE TO FLY.

KARACHI, May 2.

The Italian aviator, Marchese de Pinedo is unable to leave Chahbar to-day as the damaged float has not yet been repaired.—A. P.

Rs. 7-8

# All-India Directory and Business Guide.

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, STOCKISTS, AGENTS PROFESSIONALS, &c., &c.

The Bombay Chronicle

UNDERTAKES TO PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH ANY BUSINESSES YOU ARE IN NEED OF.

(FREE DAILY COPY TO ADVERTISERS OF 1 INCH FOR 6 MONTHS.)

MOFUSIL 8 ANNAS PER MONTH POSTAGE WILL BE CHARGED.

Rs. 7-8

Rs. 2-8

Rs. 3-0

Rs. 2-8

## WATCHES AND JEWELLERY

TO LET

Rs. 5-8

## HOTELS

TO LET

Rs. 5-8

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

TO LET

Rs.5-8

## FORD OWNERS!

Eliminate ignition trouble and effect a considerable saving in petrol consumption by fitting a COLUMBO WORM DRIVE MAGNETO ATTACHMENT SET.

Easily fitted, existing timing case being replaced by a new OIL-TIGHT CASTING.

*PRICE ;—*

Set complete with necessary fittings Rs. 90 0 0
Ditto with "APPOLO" magneto, guaranteed (not converted).. Rs. 290 0 0
Ditto with Robert Bosch "244" magneto from .. .. .. Rs. 336 8 0

LIBERAL TRADE DISCOUNT.

*Sent on approval, carriage paid, against remittance.*

Write for Sub-Agency Terms.

*Sole Agents in India.*

**The Pramashan Motor Co.,**

7, Lamington Road, .. .. BOMBAY.
No. 40331. Telegrams : .. .. "Pramashan."

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912

## MOHANLAL & Co.

## JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.

Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

Rs. 15-0

## MOTORCARS

TO LET

Rs. 5-8

## GENERAL MERCHANTS.

TO LET

Rs. 5-8

## BOOKSELLERS

TO LET

Rs. 5-8

## QUANTITY VS. QUALITY

(By M. K. GANDHI.)

There is at the present moment a note of despondency in the air over the number of Congress members. The complaint is that the members have been never so few as today. The complaint would be reasonable if the franchise being the same the response was less than before. It would also be reasonable, if the influence of the Congress was to be measured by the number of members. Opinions would undoubtedly differ as to the measure to be applied for gauging the Congress influence. For me there is one measure. I attach the highest importance to quality irrespective almost of quantity, the more so for Indian conditions. In the midst of suspicion, discord, antagonistic interests, superstition, fear, distrust and the like there is not only no safety in numbers, but there may be even danger in them. Who does not know how often numbers have embarrassed us during the past four years? Numbers become irresistible when they act as one man under exact discipline. They are a self-destroying force when each pulls his own way or when no one knows which way to pull.

I am convinced that there is safety in fewness so long as we have not evolved cohesion, exactness and intelligent co-operation and responsiveness. One virtuous son is better than one hundred loafers. Five Pandavas were more than a match for one hundred Kauravas. A disciplined army of a few hundred picked men has times without number routed countless undisciplined hordes. A few members fully satisfying the Congress test can give a good account of themselves whereas one million members nominally on the Congress register may not be worth the register itself. I do not for one moment suggest that those whom we have now on the register are sound or even sounder than those whom we had before. That can only be verified at the end of the year.

What I would like to drive home is that we should know what we want. Do we believe in the paramount value of the spinning wheel? Then we must adopt it whether we are few or many. Do we believe in the necessity, in terms of Swaraj, of removing the curse of untouchability? Then we may not surrender, though we may be overwhelmed. Do we regard Hindu-Muslim unity as absolutely necessary for the attainment of Swaraj? Then we must stake much to achieve it. We may not be satisfied with a sham. We must have the real coin or none.

"But these are not politics. There is no giving battle to the Government in all this" say some friends. My answer is we cannot give effective battle to the Government till we achieve these things. "But we shall never achieve any single one of these things till we attain Swaraj" say others. I answer that we must evolve the ability to achieve these things notwithstanding Government interference or opposition, secret or open. Achievement of these things to me means half the battle, if not the whole of it.

"What then of the Swarajist programme?" say they. That programme must go on side by side with the development of internal strength. The Swarajists are an integral part of the Congress. They are able, they are on the alert, they will shape their policy in accordance with the exigencies of the situation. Let those who have the aptitude prosecute that programme as well. But let them not forget the internal work. If twelve thousand men and women, nay two thousand men and women, can be induced vigorously to work the constructive programme, things will immediately wear a different aspect. Throughout my wanderings, I have noticed a lamentable dearth of workers—brave, honest, self-sacrificing, self-reliant and with confidence in themselves and the mission. The harvest is indeed rich, but the labourers are few.

Sjt. Srinivas Aiyengar and I were attending a meeting in Madras. People were bubbling with enthusiasm. We were driving to keep time for another meeting. But my 'admirers' insisted on exhibiting me through a street which was not on the programme. He pleaded, I pleaded, want of time. Sit. Aiyengar pleaded on behalf of my health. It was all to no purpose. We were driven!—shall I say compulsorily? Both of us realised that these men were no help to the cause, they were a positive hindrance. Things were set right only when I took the few in my hands, declined to be driven, actually got out of the car and defied the crowd to carry me bodily if they wished. Here there was an ocular demonstration of danger in numbers. I can cite a score of such experiences. The people are well-meaning but ignorant and thoughtless. How many well-meaning mothers drug their children to death?

We want not excitement at the present moment, but calm constructive work. It is a laborious task, it is stupendous. But it is not beyond our capacity. It need not even take time. What hinders progress is indefiniteness. The verbal assent without practical performance embarrasses. I plead for quality and quality alone. I must therefore refuse to trouble the All-India Congress Committee unless I receive a requisition to summon it. The present programme has been framed to arrive at the requisite quality. And so long as it remains, I can but advise every Congress worker to put his or her whole soul into its working so that we might have, at the end of the year, if it is at all possible, a compact body of men and women possessing the requisite qualifications, be the number ever so small.—"Young India."

.....Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

See Directions on Picture Page.

7

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| 1st Prize | 150/- |
| 2nd .. | 75/- |
| 3 Prizes of 25/- each. | 75/- |
| Total .. | 300/- |

26 of these coupons of different numbers entitles to one entry.

## FILMS FOR WEMBLEY.

### CHARGE OF CHEATING.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

At the resumed hearing of the case against Collin Campbell Rogers, Dudley Campbell Rogers and Mrs. N. Campbell Rogers before Mr. Roxburgh, the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day on the charge of conspiracy, using a forged document and cheating in connection with films for Wembley Exhibition. Mr. Rustomjee of Messrs Madan and Co., examined stated that the first accused came to him in January last and asked him to take films for him. Witness took the films. In 1923 he saw cards with the words "Gaumont Films" and asked the accused why he used their name. The accused stated that he had made arrangements with the company to send all the films to them for the Wembley Exhibition and that he would take some of them himself to London. Witness further stated that Preston showed him a cheque for Rs. 10,000 from the B. N. Railway and asked him to take Rs. 5,000 and to give two cheques for two thousand three thousand for the balance. He issued two cheques in favour of Gaumont Flms Company. Just before this case Mrs. Rogers came to him to enquire about her son but he told her that he did not know his whereabouts. Cross examined he stated that he took films in 1923 and that he thought he had delivered both the positives and negatives. Rogers gave him to understand that he was going to Wembley and witness was under impression that these films would go to Wembley too. He got Rs. 5,000 from Rogers.

Mr. Ellis, another witness stated that he knew all the accused. On 13th February he saw an advertisement when he was unemployed and sent in his application and got an appointment. Subsequently he met all the accused. The first accused told him that they were the sole agents in India of Gaumonts Company and that they had the exclusive right to exhibit the films at Wembley. He said that they had got an order from Mr. Fazlul Huq. Witness further said that he had seen the original letter purported to have been sent to the first accused by Gaumont's appointing him as their agent. He made over sixteen cards and some papers to police.

Mr. J. Savage canvasser said that he was appointed canvasser by the first accused and asked to obtain orders from the Military Port Commissioners and High Court Judges. He did not get any orders from Judges. The second accused would sign letters as agent. He accompanied first accused to Messrs Orr Dignam and Co. to get certified copy of the letter which showed that the accused had been appointed agent of the film company.

Mr. J. Zorab another canvasser stated that they had secured two orders one from Hamilton and Co. and the other from the Electric Co. Some other witnesses were examined and the court then rose for the day.—A.P.

## MILITARY DOMONSTRATION AT POONA.

POONA, May 1.

An interesting demonstration was carried out this morning by the Staff of the Poona District affording troops stationed in Poona and Kirkee and a large number of civilians an opportunity of seeing the attack on a position by the latest of Light Tank (Mark 1) in co-operation with the infantry. The attacking troops represented the Advance Guards and the Enemy's position was held by the Rear Guard. At 7-15 a.m. the Leading Company of Infantry with one Section of the Royal Tank Corps represented by 2 Vickers (Mark I) tanks and two Citroen Kegresse Cars moved forward to attack the position which was marked by flags. The ground on which the tanks had to move was divided up by nullahs loose rocks and disused trench system. Advancing over a distance of 1,200 yards the tanks took seven minutes to reach the enemy's position and the Infantry a little over ten. The plan of the attack was, for the tanks to come in from either flank and for the Infantry to advance frontally in square formation. As soon as the Infantry and the tanks reached their objectives "Stahd Fast" was sounded and the officers were assembled for discussion of the conduct of the operations and the offensive power and the limitations of the tanks. Major-General P. Holland Pryor, Commanding Poona District, in his summing up pointed out that the Infantry attacking in co-operation with tanks could expect to make more rapid advance than in ordinary circumstances particularly when operating against the enemy's rear guard but their leaders must be careful that they arrived at their objective in the best possible condition for engaging in a hand to hand combat. The question was also mooted as to whether impact stream of bullets on a small area of tanks might not raise the temperature of the plates to such an extent as seriously to affect the driver and gun team. Arrangements have been made for the tank to visit each unit in the station.

## FRONTIER TRIBAL BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

PESHAWAR, April 30.

At the request of a combined jirga of Mahsud and Wazir tribes an attempt is being made to settle the disputed boundary between the two tribes in the neighbourhood of the Razmak Cantonment. The tribes have appointed fourteen representatives from each side and have requested the assistance of arbitrators from outside. Five prominent persons have undertaken the task and left Peshawar to-day for Razmak after a brief discussion with the Hon. Mr. Bolton, the Chief Commissioner. Sir Abdul Qayum will be President of arbitration and the negotiations are expected to last several days.—A. P.

## GOVT. NOT PARTIAL TO MAHOMADANS.

### PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO JHANG HINDUS.

JHANG, May 2.

Sir Malcolm Hailey arrived here from Lyallpur on Thursday and held a durbar at which addresses were presented to him by a number of the local bodies. Dealing with the complaint of the Hindu Sabha and the Hindu Zemindar Association, the Governor said he would be sorry indeed to think that it could be possible for any one to produce any proof that Government eyed the Hindu community with disfavour. It may be true that developments which have followed the introduction of the reforms scheme have emphasised the growing power, which the extension of franchise and the introduction of representative institutions have inevitably placed in the hands of the majority community. If they travelled outside the Punjab they would hear a similar complaint from Mahomedans or from other minorities that political developments had placed them at a disadvantage compared with the Hindus. He hoped to see a time in which lines of cleavage would not follow communal divisions but would represent differences of interest, policy and ideals based on other than religious or social distinctions. Unless that development could be assured these representative institutions could never reach the full measure of success, which they hoped to attain when they applied them to this country but as regards the position of Government, Sir Malcolm Hailey emphasised that there was no other thought in their mind than the desire to hold the balance equal between the communities.

REPLY TO SIKH SUDHAR COMMITTEE.

Replying to the Sikh Sudhar Committee's address His Excellency took this opportunity to correct the figure of Sikh prisoners in the Punjab jails. The actual number of Akalis in the Punjab at the beginning of last month was 2588 said His Excellency, most of whom being victims of a misguided effort to maintain a "morcha" at Bhai Pheru. The number of Akalis in Nabha who could hardly be described as incarcarated in the Punjab jails was 3625. While correcting the misstatement contained in Sudhar Committee's address the Governor did not, however, desire to differ from them in their assertion of loyalty of the great bulk of the Sikh community and looked forward shortly to the introduction of the new Gurudwara Bill which he hoped would be the first, but an important step in the settlement of the difficulties with which the community was faced.

To commemorate His Excellency's visit to Jhang the leading Mahomedan raises of the district propose to build a new block to the Islamia High School and the amount collected so far for the purpose comes to about Rs. 6,500.—A. P.

## MUSLIM ORGANISATION.

### FAZLUL HUQ'S EXHORTATION.

CALCUTTA, May 2.

In the course of his presidential speech to-day at the Anjuman, Faridpore, on the occasion of their annual meeting, Mr. Fazlul Huq said he was not a non-co-operator. He did not join the movement because he was certain that it would not do any good to the country. He thought that the first duty of theirs was to have an organisation of the Muslims of Bengal which should in the course of time reach every district sub-division and village and that its creed should be the defence of the interest of the Moslem community. The organisation should not be subservient to the Government or to any Party. They should have another organisation like the Khademul Islam Society whose guiding principle should be the service of Islam in particular and the public generally. Mr. Huq further stated that they should have a bi-weekly newspaper in Bengali which should always stand up in defence of the Moslem interests. He further suggested that various mosques in the province should be organised and 'Akharas' or gymnasiums should be esablished in each village to look after the health of the Moslem community.—A. P.

## INDEPENDENCE AND DOMINION STATUS.

### MRS. BESANT SHOWS DISTINCTION.

VELLORE FORT, May 2.

Addressing a large gathering at the Town Hall on "Winning Swaraj" Mrs. Annie Besant drew a distinction between 'Independence' and 'Dominion status' and observed that while the right of every nation to declare independence was recognised from the standpoint of practical politics it was unthinkable in India. She opposed breaking connection with England but emphasised that liberty was the only condition of India remaining within the Empire.—A. P.

## INSECURITY IN SINDH.

### HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, April 30.

The emboldened attitude of criminals in Sindh is reaching intolerable limits. There is a growing feeling of insecurity even in cities. For several nights thieves broke into houses in Garrykhata, one of the most respectable quarters of Karachi. The latest act of lawlessness was an attack by two dacoits on one Mr. Nanikram Gidwani near the main thoroughfare of the quarter. They robbed him of a bag of money he was carrying. On an alarm being raised a Bhaiy followed thieves but they assaulted him wit knife and escaped. Inspite of all this Government are about to introduce a schem for further decreasing the efficiency polic in cities and towns of Sindh by removin Deputy Superintendents from towns an thus leaving every thing in less efficien hands of inspectors.

## DEATH OF A PARSI HISTORIAN.

### LATE MR. M. M. MARZBA N.

(BY G. K. N.)

On April 24, the Parsi community lost one who was a prominent publicist and India, one of those stalwarts who early revolted against the presumption of white supremacy. Till in a manner he retired about a few years ago and devoted himself almost exclusively to the completion of his *magnum opus*, the history of *Parsis in India*. Mr. Murzban Mancherji Marzban loome large in Parsi life. Even in his retreat in Lonavla his abundant energy found expression in useful Municipal work. Mr Murzban Muncherji Murzban came of distinguished family which traces its descent to Murzban Kaus Munajjam (Astronomer) well-known in Parsi history.

Born in 1857 Mr. Murzban passed his Matriculation examination in 1874 and his first B.S.C. in 1880. According to the Parsi annalist, Mr. Rustum Paymaster to whom I am indebted for the facts about his eventful life Mr. Murzban was appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendent in 1883, a post whic was rarely held by any Indian previously In 1885 he passed the Railway Revenue test, being the first Parsi to do so. Successful in further examination in 1886, he was appointed District Assistant Superintendent, in the North-Western Railway. Owing, however, to his difference with his employers, who are reported to have insisted on invidious colour discrimination, Mr. Murzban resigned the then coveted office and upheld his self-respect among Indians. Law was the only profession which gave the opportunity which a man of his restless energy and keen sense of justice needed. All other careers could be followed successfully, only by constant subordination of one's national and personal sentiments and acquiscence in implied racial inferiority. Hence, he was called to the Bar, in 1890 and made his mark as a most painstaking advocate. His services to the French language and culture were rewarded by the French Academy which made him its Officer. During the Plague epidemic, he proved a friend to the ignorant poor. Among the public acts of his must be noted his campaign on behalf of the passengers against the Tramway Company.

The late Mr. Murzban was a prolific writer and contributed to the Gujarati press. As an author he published a commentary on the Stamp Act and wrote two novels in Gujarati depicting Parsi life and analysing its social vulnerability. In 1915 he published a biography of his father, the late Municipal Engineer, Mr. Murzban, C.I.E Mr. Murzban's name will remain associated with his history of the *Parsis of India*, which the basis was Madame Menant's *Le Parsis*. It is a misnomer to call it a translation, for, Mr. Murzban expanded the original with a wealth of invaluable addenda, notes, appendices and sumptuous illustration. The English edition is an immense advance on the original. In a manner it supersedes it.

Two of the volumes appeared in 1917 dealing with the exodus of the Parsis from Persia, the Zoroastrians in Persia and the Parsi population, custom, usages and festivals. Two more volumes were ready for the press when the deceased historian sen down to me last month a presentation cop of his work for the library attached to th Teheran Parliament for which the *Iran League* has been collecting books gifted by Parsis and those interested in Persia Though belonging to a family known for its longevity, death surprised Mr. Murzba before he completed the Psalmist's three score and ten. His was a life of continuous struggle against adverse fortune in the shape of opponents who could not under stand his stand-point and in behalf what he conceived righteous principles. a capacity for infinite pains is an attribut of genius, Mr. Murzban was certainly one.

## BACHELOR OF LAW EXAM.

### CALCUTTA SENATE'S DECISION

CALCUTTA, May 2.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University to-day, it was decided to admit Bachelors of Commerce, Medicine and Engineering to the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law, and the Senate approved the necessary alterations in the regulations of the University to permit such students to study for the degree of law. The question of admitting Bachelors of Commerce was discussed by the Senate in January and referred to the Syndicate for consideration. Mr. J. R. Bannerjee moved the adoption of the Syndicate's recommendation making the necessary alterations, and Sir Nilratan Sirkar moved an amendment providing that Bachelors of Medicine and Engineering should be similarly permitted to study law. After discussion the amendment was agreed to, and the original motion, as amended, was carried by an overwhelming majority.

RT. HON. SASTRI AS KAMALA LECTURER

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was appointed at to-day's meeting the Kamala Lecturer for 1925, the subject of the lecture being "The rights and duties of the Indian Citizen." The lecture was founded by the late Sir Asutosh Mukerjee in memory of his daughter Kamala.—A. P.

## PROFESSOR HODIVALA'S LECTURES.

Principal Sapurshal Hodiwala of Junagarh who has been appointed Government Lecturer for this year to the Kama Oriental Institute has been delivering his most interesting discourses in Bombay. Unfortunately the value and importance of his studies have not been adequately prized owing to his scholarship being confined to the mofussil. It is also a distinct drawback that Hindus and Musalmans have not been attracted to the lectures. The history of the Parsis in India is impossible to be written without constant reference to the greater sister communities and as a matter of fact the light fresh, new and unexpected, which the diligent and erudite Professor sheds on the Parsis of Cambay, Surat, Broach, illumines many an obscure corner of Hindu-Musalmans history. The investigations are thorough and exhaustive. There is hardly a source of information on stone, parchment, copper plate or paper which he does not lay under contribution. One may not agree with some of the conclusions which seem to precede and not follow Prof. Hodivala's arguments. There is perhaps a pre-conceived bias in favour of or against a historic problem but where is the historian who is wholly free from this valuable weakness? Devoid of the element of a passionate regard for truth, as conceived by the investigator, his labour turns to lifelessness and his data have the value of bleached bones. Bombay deserves to be congratulated on the presence of such an unassuming scholar in its midst. Professor Hodivala is the representative *par excellence* of quality in historic research. The and reader contemplating with vulgar admiration the hillock of paper wasted by print must look elsewhere.

A Renewal of Sturdy Manhood

is to be preferred to untold riches, and year by year thousands of scientific men are engaged on research with a view to finding the secret. One result of this research stands out above all others—the discovery of—RADIOSAN.

RADIOSAN consists of those plant cells which store up sun energy and when taken by human beings purifies and enriches the blood, removes all impurities without purging, builds new brain nerve and muscle cells, promotes strength and a renewal of sturdy manhood.

The run-down, mentally and physically fatigued, the prematurely aged, the dyspeptic, the sufferer from

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NEURASTHENIA | ANAEMIA | JAGGED NERVES |
| NERVOUS DEBILITY | LOST VITALITY | OVER-WORK |
| BRAIN FAG | PROSTRATION | MENTAL AND |
| DEPRESSION | MALNUTRITION | PHYSICAL FATIGUE |

will find restored health and new life in RADIOSAN.

RADIOSAN rapidly purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens brain, nerves and muscles; rids the system of impurities by a natural method, which incurs no purging and leads to such a general feeling of well being, and such an appearance of abounding good health as to confer upon the user of this wonderful reconstructive

A BOON OF UNTOLD VALUE.

Radiosan

THE GREAT REJUVENATOR

is beneficial to all over ten years of age, to both sexes, and when body or mind, or both, cry out for help

WILL GIVE NEW LIFE

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment and the large package a full course 50 days' treatment—obtainable from most Chemists in Bombay.

RADIOSAN Ltd., 81, Lambs Conduit Street, London, ENGLAND.

So easy to prepare!

SLOWLY stir one part of QUAKER OATS into two parts of freshly boiling water—add a tiny bit of salt—and cook for twenty minutes or more. That's all you have to do to make this wonderfully delicious health food. Serve it to your family—it will increase their strength—and vitality. For QUAKER OATS builds bone and muscle. It is non-heating—easy to digest—and is especially recommended by doctors for growing children.

Quaker Oats

*No human hands have touched Quaker Oats*

224

To obtain Health and Strength take a course of Horlick's Malted Milk, the world-renowned Food-drink. It is remarkable how quickly you will feel its restoring influence. It is known as the powdered energiser.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Is made in a moment, no cooking. In 3 sizes. Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Health and Strength.

## FEDERATION OF STATES OF INDIA.

(Continued from page 9).

gonistic to this temperament is a method which is not only immoral from the highest standpoint but is bound to fail. I have no hesitation in proclaiming my conviction that our freedom will never be won by revolutionary violence. In the next place, apart from the special psychology of the Indian mind, how is it possible, by offering such violence, as it is possible for a subject race to offer, to contend against the highly organized governmental violence of the present day? It is no use quoting the incidents of the French and other Revolutions. Those were days when the people fought with spikes and often won. Is it conceivable that at the present moment we can overthrow any organized Government of the modern type by such method? I venture to think that any such armed revolution would be impossible even in England to-day.

### FREEDOM AND VIOLENCE.

In the next place, the application of violence cuts at the root of that consolidation without which as I have said the attainment of Swaraj is impossible. Violence is sure to be followed by more violence on the part of the Government and repression may be so violent that its only effect on the Indian people would be to check their enthusiasm for Swaraj. I ask those youngmen who are addicted to revolutionary methods do they think that the people will side with them? When life and property is threatened the inevitable result is that the people who suffer or who think they may suffer recoil from such activities. This method therefore is impractical. Far be it for me to say one word against the honesty of purpose or the ardour of patriotism which these youngmen are capable of showing. But as I have said the method is unsuited to our temperament, therefore the application of it is to quote the words of Mahatma Gandhi "waste of time and energy". I appeal to the youngmen of Bengal who may even in their heart of hearts think in favour of violent methods to desist from such thought and I appeal to the Bengal Provincial Conference to declare clearly and unequivocally that in its opinion freedom cannot be achieved by such methods.

But if I am against the application of such methods, I feel bound to point out that it is the violence of the Government which has to a great extent helped the revolutionary movement in Bengal. I believe it is Professor Dicey who points out that for the last thirty years there has been a singular decline among modern Englishmen in their respect or reverence for law and order and he shows that this result is directly traceable to modern legislation which has had the effect of diminishing the authority of the law courts and thereby imperiling the rule of law. In other words, violence always begets violence, and if the Government embarks on a career of lawlessness for the purpose of stifling legitimate activities it cannot but bring into existence what Dicey calls "a zeal for lawlessness" in the subject. The history of India and particularly of Bengal supports the observation of Professor Dicey.

The Revolutionary atmosphere in India has not been created all of a sudden In this country as elsewhere it has passed through several stages. The first period was one of unrest brought about by the cumulative effect of a *century* of administration solely maintained in the interest of England and the English people. The period of unrest was further continued and strengthened when India came under the Crown in 1858. From 1858 to the end of the century covering the better part of the Victorian era an alien bureaucracy administered the affairs of this country in complete forgetfulness of the best interest of the Indian people. This period was principally noted for the carefully studied neglect of the real Indian interest and for the flouting of the opinion of an articulate and educated people. I do not for a moment deny that the administration in the country in the latter part of the Victorian era was sometimes punctuated by acts of benevolent despotism, such as Lord Ripon's Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, the inauguration of the Local Self-Government, the Ilbert Bill and the Revision of the Indian Council Act 1891, during Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty. I call these acts of benevolent despotism because the underlying feature of most of them was the consolidation of the power of the Bureaucracy. The only measures of real importence was the Local Self-Government, but if one carefully studies it one finds that it is not what it pretends to be. Real power was never parted with even when measures were adopted which superficially considered may be supposed to be for the good of the people. On the other side, measures like Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act, the contemptuous reference by Lord Dufferin to the growing intelligentsia of India as "a microscopic minority" and the niggardly grant for famine relief—now and again—prepared the soil upon which the revolutionary mentality of her later day was built up.

Lord Curzon, however, inaugurated the second stage, or the stage of revolutionary mentality by the blazing indiscretions of his inglorious viceroyalty. He it was who for the first time set up the fetish of administrative "efficiency" and placed it above the requirements of the people. On the one hand, he set up this fetish; on the other he began to flout Indian public opinion in a most persistent and obnoxious way. Circular after circular were issued to counteract and stifle national movements leading to the inauguration of the policy of repression and tyranny-repression and tyranny on one side and the foundation of a real revolutionary mentality among a section of the Indian intelligentsia on the other.

After Lord Curzon the third stage was reached when the revolutionary mentality induced some youth to translate their feverish anxiety for retaliation and freedom into real revolutionary activities. During Lord Minto's viceroyalty the Government showed its mailed fist and, with the velvet gloves taken off, a reign of terror was started. A section of the Bengal youngmen attempted to reply to the reign of terror by the free use of bombs and revolvers.

One notable feature of this new psychology ought not to be forgotten or lost sight of if the question has to be studied from a broader point of view. The foundation of Indian unrest and of a revolutionary mentality has no doubt been laid by the persistent flouting of the Indian people and by a policy of repression and tyranny. But one is bound to admit that the success of the Japanese over the Russians in the bloody War about the end of the last century and the consequent reawakening of Asia, the Guerilla campaign of the Egyptian Nationalists and the activities of the Irish Republicans and the subsequent foundation of the Soviet Russia with its world wide Bolshevic propaganda and lastly, the success of the Angora Government in bringing the English and the Greeks down on their knees—have contributed not a little to the conviction that India's freedom must be won by whatever means possible.

### CHRONOLOGY OF LEADING EVENTS

It may be tedious but it will be profitable to give a chronology of leading events in India from 1905 to 1909 bearing on this question.

February 3, 1905.—Lord Curzon introduced a Bill to officialize the Universities of India and got this Bill through the Council on February 10.

February 11.—Lord Curzon's speech at the University Convocation, Calcutta, impugning Indian "veracity."

July 19.—Government of India's Resolution on the Partition of Bengal published.

August 7.—Anti-Partition demonstration in Calcutta. Boycott agitation started in the Town Hall under the Presidency of the Maharaja of Kasimbazar.

August 21.—Lord Curzon's resignation of viceroyalty announced (Leaves India—November 17).

September 1.—Proclamation of the Partition of Bengal is issued from Simla.

September 2.—A general mourning observed all over Bengal on account of the Partition Proclamation.

September 22.—In connection with the Partition Agitation and the Swadeshi movement a mass meeting was held at the Calcutta Town Hall under the Presidency of Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose and attended by 4,000 people.

September 25.—Anti-Partition demonstration in the Calcutta Maidan prohibited by the Police.

September 29.—A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held at Simla in which the Bengal Partition Bill was passed into law.

October 8.—The leading Marwaris owing to the boycott propaganda in connection with the Partition of Bengal refuse to send forward contracts to Manchester for cotton goods.

October 10.—Mr. Carlyle of the Government of Bengal issues an anti-Swadeshi Circular prohibiting students from joining in picketing.

October 12.—Papers relating to the Partition of Bengal are officially published.

October 16.—The new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam is formally inaugurated at Shillong by Sir Bamfylde Fuller, its first Lt. Governor. The Foundation of Federation Hall and a day of general mourning all over Bengal and the last Rakhi (Union) day inaugurated under the Presidency of late Mr. A. M. Bose.

November 1.—The people's Proclamation urging on the unity of Bengal read through out the Province.

November 8.—Mr. P. C. Lyon, Chief Secretary of Sir B. Fuller, issues a circular against the shouting of 'Bande Mataram' in open streets and parks.

January 12, 1906.—In reply to a deputation from the Indian Association Lord Minto declares the Partition of Bengal to be an accomplished fact.

April 15.—The Barisal Conference is dispersed under orders of Mr Emerson.

October 27.—Some gentlemen and students wantonly assaulted by the Police at Mymensingh.

January 1, 1907.—Queen Victoria's Statue on the Maidan is tarred and mutilated.

May 9.—Lala Lajpat Rai is arrested and deported under Regulation III of 1818.

May 20.—A detachment of Gurkhas arrive at Sirajganj where great panic prevailed among the Hindu population.

June 17.—The Amritsar District is proclaimed under the Meetings Ordinance. The Editor of the Hindusthan newspaper is arrested and handcuffed at Lahore.

July 11.—The Faridpur District Conference of which Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray was elected president, is prohibited.

October 2.—Police forcibly break Swadeshi meeting at Beadon Square assaulting innocent men and in the night loot many shops in the neighbourhood.

October 10.—Meetings are proclaimed in all public squares of Calcutta with the exception of Greer Park under orders of the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Swinhoe.

November 1.—Seditious Meetings Bill passed into law.

December 26.—The 23rd Indian National Congress broken up at Surat.

February 3, 1908.—A proposed scheme for dividing Mymensingh into three districts is announced.

April 30.—A serious bomb outrage takes place at Muzaffarpore. The bomb was thrown at a carriage containing Mrs. and Miss Kennedy.

### EVENTS OF MAY, 1909.

May 1.—The Manicktola Bomb conspirators rounded up.

May 2.—Henchandra Dar is arrested at Waini on suspicion as the murderer of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy.

May 2.—Hemendra Das is arrested at 38/4, Raja Nabo Kissan's Street. Babu Arobindo Ghose, Sailendra Nath Bose and Abinashchandra Bhattachaya, the Manager and Assistant Manager respectively of the "Navasakti" are arrested at the "Navasakti" office for their alleged complicity in the bomb conspiracy.

May 2.—Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Ullaskar Dutta, Indubhusan Ray and ten others are arrested with bombs, explosives and ammunitions at a garden house at 32, Muraripukur Road.

May 3 Profulla Chandra Chaki, while being arrested at Mokamah on suspicion as one of the murderers of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy shot himself dead by a revolver.

May 5 Narendra Nath Goswami is arrested at Srirampore in connection with Bomb conspiracy.

May 6 Five Bengali Hindus are arrested at Kustea as implicated in the case of shooting Mr. Hickinbotham, a Christian Missionary.

May 15 A bomb explosion takes place on the Tramway line in Grey Street in Calcutta, injuring four persons

May 24 Two bombs were discovered in a third class railway carriage of a passenger train at Howrah.

June 2 An armed dacoity took place at Barra in Decca in which forty armed men fought with nearly 300 villagers, killing four.

June 8 The Newspapers Act and the Explosives Act passed by the Governor-General-in-Council.

June 21 A bomb thrown into a second class railway compartment at Kankinarah seriously injuring 1 European passenger.

June 22 Narendra Nath Goswami, one of the accused of the Manicktola Bomb Conspiracy case turns as King's witness and makes sensational statements implicating Aurobindo Ghose and several well-known men in Bengal with dacoity and attempts at murder.

August 2 Of the six accused in the Harrison Road case under the Arms Act, Nagen and Dharani Gupta and Ullaskar Dutt are sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment each, and the rest are acquitted.

August 11 Khudiram Bose hanged.

August 12 Two bombs are discovered near the Chandanagore Railway Station.

August 28 Raja Narendra Lal Khan Bahadur of Narajole and eight other respectable persons are arrested at Midnapur for complicity in alleged conspiracy to kill all European Officials at Midnapur. (Released on bail on September 18 and the case against them withdrawn by Hon'ble S. P. Sinha on December 9).

August 31 Narendra Nath Goswami, the approver in the Alipur Bomb Conspiracy case, is shot dead in the Alipur Jail.

September 8 Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji sends a message from Versova urging his countrymen to avoid all resort to violence.

September 20 Mr. Tilak's conviction for sedition for 6 years transportation is reduced to 6 years simple imprisonment by the Bombay Government

October 14 The Bengal Government issues a resolution extending the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta and the District Magistrate of 24 Parganas prohibiting the holding of any public meeting in any place under their jurisdiction to a further period of six months from October 22.

November 7 At a meeting in the Overtoun Hall in Calcutta a daring attempt is made on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, by one Jitendra Nath Roy Chowdhury.

November 9 Nandalal Banerji of the Bengal C. I. D. who attempted to arrest Profulla Chakki shot dead in a Calcutta lane

November 10 Kanailal Dutt is hanged in the Alipore Central Jail and is given a public funeral by a large crowd of Indian men and women.

November 23 Satyendra Nath Bose, another murderer of Naren Gossain is hanged in the Alipur Jail.

November 30 Mr. Gokhale in an address before the New Reform Club in London states that the condition in India is getting serious and declares that nothing short of the reversal of the partition of Bengal and a general amnesty to all political prisoners will ever pacify Bengal.

December 1 Mr. Rees in the House of Commons suggested the prohibition of seditious literature from France to India.

December 11 A special Crimes Act for the summary trials of political prisoners and proscribing certain Associations and Organization is passed into law at one single meeting of the Indian Legislative Council.

December 11 Krishna Kumar Mitter arrested and deported under Regulation III of 1818.

December 13 Aswini Kumar Dutt, Subodh Chandra Mallik and five others arrested and deported under Regulation III of 1818.

January 6, 1909.—Several Samities in Eastern Bengal proclaimed under the new Crimes Act.

February 10 Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor of the 24-Perganas is shot dead in the precincts of the Alipore Magistrate's Court by one Charu Chandra Basu.

March 2 A question was put in the House of Commons by Mr. Lupton as to the difference in the Russian and Indian method of repression. The Under-Secretary made no reply.

April 15 The prohibition to hold public meetings in Calcutta Squares within half an hour of sunset is extended for another year.

May 6 Judgment delivered in the Alipur Bomb Case by Mr. Beachcroft.

In summer a revision of the Indian Councils Act is passed in Parliament incorporating the Morley-Minto Reforms.

1910.—The Minto-Morley Reform Scheme is inaugurated, and a drastic Press Act passed.

I have omitted to state in this chronology the principal events from 1910 to the present day as they may be fresh in your memory. The annulment of the Partition of Bengal in 1912, the throwing of a bomb on Lord Hardinge at Chandni Chowk in Delhi while passing in a State Procession, internments under the Defence of India Act, the Rowlatt Act, the Jallianwallabagh Tragedy and the incidents of the Komagata Maru may be remembered as the prineipal events of this period.

It is thus clear that repression was followed by revolutionary movement which again was followed by further repression and that even when the British Government allowed measures which may be described as benevolent they were always attended by others of a repressive character

### DAWN OF NEW ERA.

With the Jallianwallabagh Tragedy was started the new era in which Mahatma Gandhi initiated a propaganda of non-violent activity as a new way to fight for India's freedom. Let us hope that the whole of India has accepted it and I would press both upon the Government and my revolutionary friends the utter futility of violence in any shape of form.

The new Ordinance Act is a misguided attempt to perpetrate violence upon the people. The whole of India has with one voice condemned it and I cannot trust myself to express my feeling about it in fitting terms as I desire to speak with all restraint. I shall content myelf by saying that I unhesitatingly condemn it and I have given the only answer which it is possible for any Indian to give to the recent speech of Lord Birkenhead inviting me to co-operate with the Government in its repressive policy.

You will remember that Lord Birkenhead said that the Ordinance has not hurt anybody but the criminals. May I point out that his Lordship here is begging the whole question. We deny that the men imprisoned under the Ordinance are criminals and the only way to decide as to whether they are criminals or not is to hold an open trial and proceed not on secret information but on actual evidence which might be tested in open Court. The insecurity to which eminent writers of Constitutional history in England have referred is the insecurity to the public by the attempt of the Executive to arrogate to itself the position of a Court of Law.

I will not weary you by detaling with each particular case which has been brought forward by the Government as a justification for the policy of repression. Pandit Motilal Nehru in his speech in the Legislative Assembly on the Bengal Ordinance on February 25 last has dealt with it exhaustively and I ask every one of you to read that speech is you have any doubt on the point that there has been put forward no instance upon which the Government can possibly substantiate this unjust claim. I must also point out that it is difficult to believe in the statement put forward in support of the repressive measures by the Government. I shall quote only one instance and I have done. Speaking of the arrest and detention of the nine Bengali gentlemen including Srijut Krishna Kumar Mitter and late Aswini Kumar Dutt on December 11, 1908 Lord Morley, thet then Secretary of State in his letter to Lord Minto stated as follows:

"You have nine men locked up a year ago by lettre de cachet, because you believed them to be criminally connected with criminal plots, and because you expected their arrests to check these plots."

But let us hear what Sir Hugh Stephenson has to say on the point. It is only the other day that he said from his place in the Bengal Council.

"I should like to mention three cases which have been used in the press to throw doubts on the efficiency, if not on the *bona fides* of our mthods. The first two are those of Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt and Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra. It has been said that no one will believe that they had anything to do with terrorist crime and that therefore the secret information of the police must have been false and Government may equally well be deceived by such false information now. I never knew Babu Aswini Dutt, but I am glad to think that Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter is a personal friend *and I entirely acquit him of sympathy with terrorist crime*. But as far as I know *none has ever accused him or Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt of promoting crime, still less to taking part in it. The Bengal Government asked for the use of Regulation III in the case of Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt because of his whirlwind campaign of... anti-Government speeches.*"

### CHANCE OF ABUSE.

It follows conclusively that the discretionary power which the Government in this country enjoys of promulgating illegal laws is capable of being abused. Indeed, it must be so from the very nature of things. The history of the world shows that bureaucratic governments have always tried to consolidate their power through the process of "Law and Order" which is an excellent phrase, but which means, in countries where the rule of law does not prevail, 'the exercise by persons in authority of wide arbitrary or discretionary powers of constraint. Repression is a process in the consolidation of arbitrary powers—and I condemn the violence of the Government—for repression is the most violent form of violence—just as strongly as I condemn violence as a method of winning political liberty. I must warn the Government that the policy of repression is a short-sighted policy. It may strengthen its hands for the time being, but I am sure, Lord Birkenhead realizes that as an instrument of Government it is bound to fail.

I have so far dealt with the question of method in order to show that violence is both immoral and inexpedient,—immoral, because it is not in keeping with our life and culture, inexpedient, because it is inconceivable that at the present day we can overthrow any organized Government by bombs and revolvers. Then the question arises what method should we pursue in order to win Swaraj? We have been gravely told that Swaraj is within our grasp if only we co-operate with the Government in working the present Reform Act. With regard to that argument, my position is perfectly clear, and I should like to restate it, so that there may be no controversy about it. If I were satisfied that the present Act has transferred any real responsibility to the people,—that there is opportunity for self-realization, self-development and self-fulfilment under the Act—I would unhesitatingly co-operate with the Government and begin the constructive work within the Council Chamber. But I am not willing to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. I will not detain you to-day with any arguments tending to show that the Reform Act has not transferred any responsibility to the people. I have dealt with the question exhaustively in my address at the Ahmedabad Congress, and if further arguments are necessary they will be found in the evidence given before the Muddiman Committee by men whose moderation can not be questioned by the Government. The basis of the present Act is distrust of the Ministers; and there can be no talk of co-operation in an atmosphere of distrust. At the same time, I must make clear my position,—and I hope of the Bengal Provincial Conference—that provided some real responsibility is transferred to the people there is no reason why we should not co-operate with the Government. But to make such co-operation real and effective two things are necessary: first, there should be a real change of heart in our rulers, secondly, Swaraj in the fullest sense must be guaranteed to us at once, to come automatically in the near future. I have always maintained that we should make large sacrifices in order to have the opportunity to begin our constructive work at once; and I think you will realize that a few years are nothing in the history of a nation, provided the foundation of Swaraj is laid at once and there is a real change of heart both in the rulers and in the subject. You will tell me that "change of heart" is a fine phrase, and that some practical demonstration should be given of that change, I agree. But that demonstration must necessarily depend on the atmosphere created by any proposed settlement. An atmosphere of trust or distrust may be easily felt, and in any matter of peaceful settlement great deal more depends on the spirit behind the terms than the actual terms themselves. It is impossible to lay down the exact terms of any such settlement at the present moment; but if a change of heart takes place and negotiations are carried on by both sides in the spirit of peace, harmony and mutual trust, such terms are capable of precise definition.

### SUGGESTIONS TO GOVERNMENT.

A few suggestions may, however, be made having regard to what is nearest to the hearts of the people of Bengal.

In the first place, the Government should divest itself of its wide discretionary powers of constraint, and follow it up by proclaiming a general amnesty of all political prisoners. In the next place, the Government should guarantee to us the fullest recognition of our right to the establishment of Swaraj within the commonwealth, in the near future, and that in the meantime till Swaraj comes a sure and sufficient foundation of such Swaraj should be laid at once. What is a sufficient foundation is and must necessarily be a matter of negotiation and settlement—settlement not only between the Government and the people as a whole, but also between the different communities not excluding the European and Anglo-Indian communities, as I said in my presidential speech at Gaya.

I must also add that we on our part should be in a position to give some sort of undertaking that we shall not by word, deed, or gesture, encourage the revolutionary propaganda and that we shall make every effort to put an end to such a movement. This undertaking is not needed, for the Bengal Provincial Conference has never identified itself with the revolutionary propaganda. I believe that with a change of heart on the part of the Government, there is bound to be produced a change in the mental outlook of the revolutionary, and with a settlement such as I have described, the revolutionary movement will be a thing of the past, and the very power and energy which is now directed against the Government will be devoted to the real service of the people.

If, however, our offer of a settlement should not meet with any response; we must go on with our national work on the lines which we have pursued for the last two years so that it may become impossible for the Government to carry on the administration of the country except by the exercise of its exceptional powers. There are some who shrink from this step, who point out with perfect logic that we have no right to refuse supplies unless we are prepared to go to the country and advise the subject not to pay the taxes. My answer is that I want to create the atmosphere for national civil disobedience, which must be the last weapon in the hands of the people striving for freedom. I have no use for historical precedent; but if reference is to be made to English history in our present struggle; I may point out that refusal to pay taxes in England in the time of the Stuarts came many years after the determination of the Parliament to refuse supplies. The atmosphere for civil disobedience is created by compelling the Government to raise money by the exercise of its exceptional powers; and when the time comes we shall not hesitate to advise our countrymen not to pay taxes which are sought to be raised by the exercise of the exceptional powers vested in the Government.

I hope that time will never come—indeed I see signs of a real change of heart everywhere—but let us face the fact that it may be necessary for us to have recourse to civil disobedience if all hopes of reconciliation fail. But let us also face the fact that civil disobedience requires a high stage of organization, an infinite capacity for sacrifice, and a real desire to subordinate personal and communal interest to the common interest of the nation; and I can see little hope of India ever being ready for civil disobedience until she is prepared to work Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme to the fullest extent. The end, however, must be kept in view, for freedom must be won.

But, as I have said, I see signs of reconciliation everywhere The world is tired of conflicts, and I think I see a real desire for construction, for consolidation. I believe that India has a great part to play in the history of the world. She has a message to deliver, and she is anxious to deliver it in the Council Chamber of that great Commonwealth of nations of which I have spoken Will British statesmen rise to the occasion? To them I say, you can have peace to-day on terms that are honourable both to you and to us. To the British community in India, I say, you have come with traditions of freedom, and you cannot refuse to co-operate with us in our national struggle, provided we recognise your right to be heard in the final settlement. To the people of Bengal I say, you have made great sacrifices for daring to win political freedom, and on you has fallen the brunt of official wrath. The time is not yet for putting aside your political weapons. Fight hard, but fight clean; and when the time for settlement comes, as it is bound to come, enter the peace conference, not in a spirit of arrogance, but with becoming humility, so that it may be said of you that you were greater in your achievement than in adversity. Nationalism is merely a process in self-realization, self-development and self-fulfilment. It is not an end in itself. The growth and development of nationalism is necessary so that humanity may realize itself, develop itself and fulfil itself; and I beseech you, when you discuss the terms of settlement, do not forget the larger claim of humanity in your pride of nationalism. For myself, I have a clear vision as to what I seek. I seek a federation of the states of India: each free to follow, as it must follow, the culture and the tradition of its own people: each bound to each in the common service of all: a great federation within a greater federation, the federation of free nations, whose freedom is the measure of their service to man, and whose unity the hope of peace among the peoples of the earth.

### CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENT.

CALCUTTA, May 2.

Commenting on Mr. C. R. Das's speech at Faridpur the "Statesman" says the olive branch that is offered with one hand is balanced by the bludgeon on the other.

The "Englishman" considers Mr. Das's language a great advance on anything he has hitherto said in public and expresses the hope that Faridpur may prove to be a happy landmark and a turning point in the history of Bengal.

The "Bengalee" thinks that Mr. Das has rendered a real and needful service by making it plain that the ideal of isolated sovereign independence is lower than that of co-partnership in a federation of free states. Other papers have not so far commented on Mr. Das's speech.—A. P.

*Re. 1 per box, or Rs. 2-4 (family size). Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere. — agents Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; The Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Colombo, or E. M. De Souza & Co., Rangoon.* I.Z. 329.

LUCKY RING!

Wear one and luck will attend you. Secures employment; holds affection of a Lover; ensures Matrimonial felicity; corrects evil influences; protects from danger and intrigue. Over each Ring is performed potent incantations and closely guarded Mantars handed down by ancient Indian Sages. Silver, Rs. 9, 9ct. Gold, Rs. 18, 14ct. Gold, Rs 23, 18ct. Gold, Rs. 26, 22ct. Gold, Rs. 32. Beautifully finished and set three Gems. Money refunded if your wishes are not granted in a fortnight's wear. Write very legibly when ordering, give measurement, and state in confidence the particular wish you desire granted, enclosing one quarter of the value of the quality selected. Address: Indian Charms, (Dept: B). Post Box No. 523, Calcutta.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

## PRIMAPHONE.

PORTABLE MODEL.

SOLID TEAK WOOD CABINET, polished in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut polish. separate compartment for records, fitted with nickel corners, locks, and strong leather handle, powerful, reliable, all-steel spring motor of Swiss Make. Ideal sound box giving clear and natural reproduction.

Price: Single Spring, Rs. 60-0-0
Double Spring, Rs. 75-0-0

DELIVERED FREE at any Railway Station in India.

**BOMBAY PHONO & GENERAL AGENCY,**
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

## LADIES' BALM.

This marvellous and guaranteed cure for Dysmenorrhoea or painful; Scanty menses; Amenorrhoea or absence of menstrual flow; Menses profuse and early; Leucorrhoea; Hysteria; Abortion; Sterility and all female ills is truly a **Balm** to the poor sufferers and a God-send Relief to their near and dear ones. **Ladies' Balm** is worth its weight in gold in chronic or acute cases; it **helps conception.** Every house must have a phial as it is meant for **Mother, Wife or Daughter.** Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials. Price Rs. 3 per 60 tablets very agreeable to take. Postage extra.

### FATICIDE

An excellent Fat reducer of marvellous effect. Success guaranteed. Does not affect the heart and non-injurious. A trial will convince. Rs. 6/- per bottle. Postage extra.

### GONO-CURE.

Acute or Chronic cases, Constitutional Gonorrhoea. All sorts of urethral discharges, profuse thick or yellow, etc., are checked and cured completely in a short time. Rs. 3 per bottle. Postage extra.

**BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS**
CLEAVELAND ROAD, BHAGALPUR.
Tele: Add: Chemists, Branch Mihijam, E.I.R.

## CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES

253, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

*AGENTS :—*

**IHAGEE CAMERAS :**
**ELEPHANT & : :**
**LEONAR : : :**
**PHOTO PAPERS :**
**"ROTU" TRIPODS :**
**DALLMEYER LENSES**

*STOCKISTS OF :—*

"ICA" CAMERAS
AGFA PHOTO SUPPLIES
ZEISS LENSES
BINOCULARS, ETC

**18.CT. ROLLED GOLD WRIST WATCHES**

This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism. Glass crystal lined figures Arabic or Roman. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. And an appearance equal to sovereign gold, very charming to look at and perfect time-keeper.

Guaranteed for 3 years

PRICE Rs. 7-0-0

22ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watch
5 years guaranteed . . . Rs. 12-8-0
World-famed "B" timepiece Rs. 2-8-0
*Write to:*—PETER WATCH Co.,
P. B: 27. MADRAS.

A PROFITABLE BARGAIN IN

## GOLD WRIST WATCHES.

ALL BETTER QUALITY MOVEMENT.
GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

14 ct. Round richly Enamelled Rs. 17/- each.
14 ct. Square, Octagon, Hexagon, Oval or Tonneau shape Rs. 20/- ,,

18 ct. round with 18 ct. Exp. Bracelet
from Rs. 33/- to 40/-

**MOHANDAS KAMALSY**
NEXT TO MUMBADEVI P. O:—
P. O. BOX No. 2133, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAM: Clocktower (Established. 1883) TELEPHONE: 25625.

## THE REASON FOR - - - - - - ITS POPULARITY.

For the world-wide fame and popularity which has been achieved by

LITTLE'S

## ORIENTAL BALM

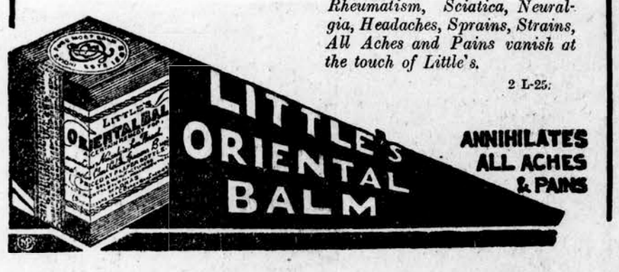
IT IS UNIFORMLY EFFECTIVE

in the face of numerous rivals there is a very strong reason :
It is uniformly effective in every case where it is used as directed.
Composed of a dozen distinctive elements of remarkable curative properties, no wonder LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM goes straight to the root of the complaint and cures it.

*Sold everywhere by Chemists & Stores.*

*Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headaches, Sprains, Strains, All Aches and Pains vanish at the touch of Little's.*

2 L-25.

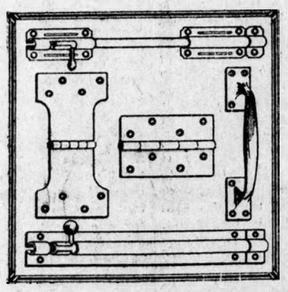



## THE ACME MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

GRANT ROAD, .. .. .. .. BOMBAY.

Tel:—40079

Every Description of Building Fittings.



Any article to individual Design.

We also undertake Castings of all descriptions—High Class Precision Work under Expert supervision and Skilled Workmen—Our manufactured articles are satisfying the Buyers even as compared with imported ones both in QUALITY and PRICE.—

**ZANGI Rs. 6-4.**

Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calendar Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.

**ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.**

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protectes pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai.

# Bombay Directory.

( IN EVERY THURSDAY'S ISSUE )

**MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, STOCKISTS, AGENTS, PROFESSIONALS, &c., &c.**

**THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE**

UNDERTAKES TO PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH ANY BUSINESSES YOU ARE IN NEED OF

(FREE DAILY COPY TO ADVERTISERS 1 INCH FOR 6 MONTHS.)

As far as possible only reliable businesses are entered.

Enquiries regarding Merchants will be gladly undertaken by us if necessary.

**2 ANNAS PER LINE PER INSERTION**

Puts you before

**OVER 15,000 PEOPLE.**

Thousands in Bombay and Up-country want you

**ENTER EARLY. SPACE IS LIMITED.**

MINIMUM 2 LINES.

It is a Directory and so every Business, Profession, Trade and Calling can be entered.

*Illustrated*

## Sunday Edition

of

**"Bombay Chronicle"**

The Most Readable

## SUNDAY PAPER IN INDIA

*CONTAINS*

*Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams*

*SPECIAL FEATURES :*

A BOMBAY DIARY.
THE WORLD OF SPORT.
AUCTION BRIDGE OF TO-DAY.
LITERATURE AND ART.
SHORT STORY.
WOMAN'S PAGE, ETC.

*Annual Subscription*

| | |
|---|---|
| LOCAL | Rs. 5-0 |
| MOFFUSSIL | Rs. 6-0 |
| FOREIGN | Rs. 8-0 |

*Single Copy Annas two only.*


Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLABRELVI, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Modern Street, Fort, Bombay.